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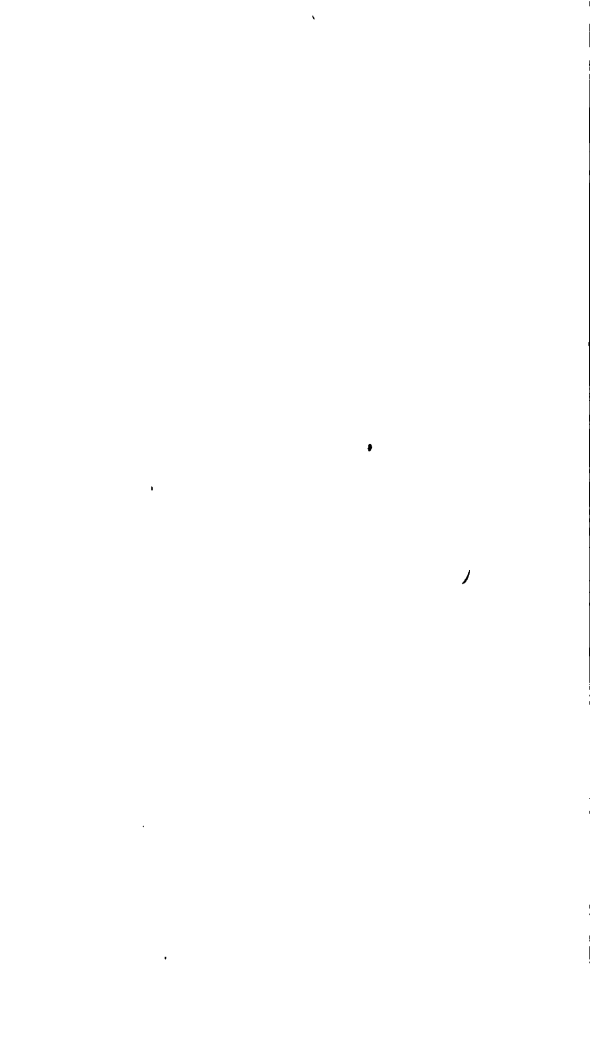
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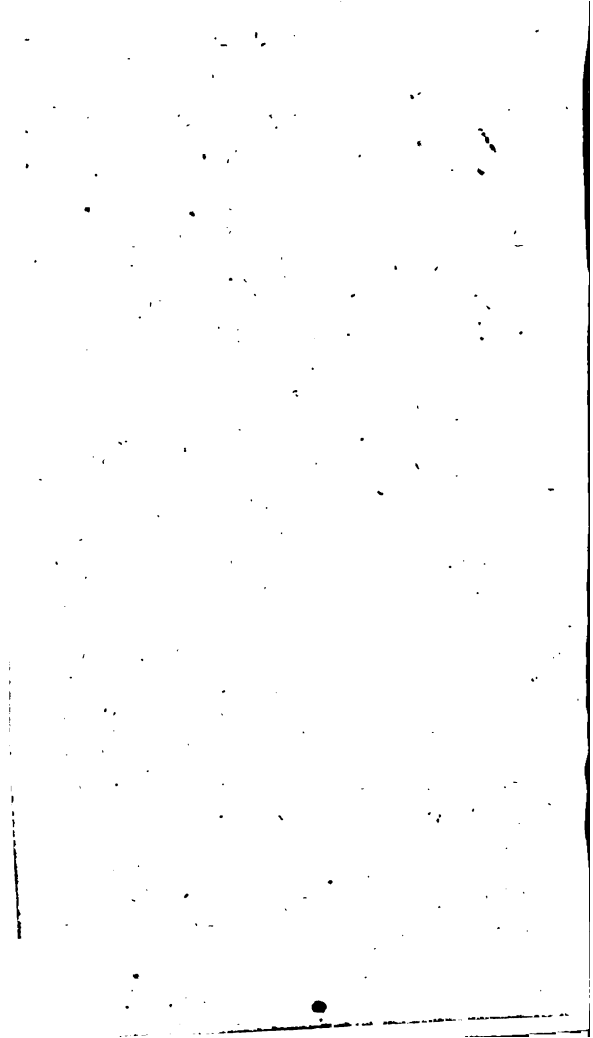


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**AN
ABRIDGMENT
OF
MURRAY'S GRAMMAR.**

**TO WHICH IS ADDED
A SET OF LESSONS,
CONTAINING
EXAMPLES, EXPLANATIONS, RULES,
AND QUESTIONS,
SUITED TO THE SEVERAL PARTS OF
SPEECH AND FORMS
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

BY WM. E. RUSSELL.

**NEW-LONDON :
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,
BY S. GREEN.**

.....
1818.

5 Aug 7 1851

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, ss.

***** BE IT REMEMBERED, That on
* L. S. * the fifteenth day of September, in
***** the forty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM E. RUSSELL of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor, in the words following, to wit: "An abridgment of Murray's Grammar, to which is added a set of lessons, containing examples, explanations, rules and questions, suited to the several parts of speech and forms of the English language.

By WM. E. RUSSELL.

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INTRODUCTION.



THAT Murray's English Grammar is better calculated than any other now in use, to form the complete grammarian, is a fact which cannot be denied. Yet, notwithstanding its utility, something remains to be done.

Murray found that part of our grammatical system, relating to syntax, rude and indigested. Like a great master, he collected its concordant parts; and by improving, rendered it susceptible of still greater improvement.

Under his rules he has given but few examples; and these, instead of serving for exercises, are used only for illustration.

Young scholars are seldom willing to search into the nature of language. They more frequently rely upon the reasonings of others than their own.

Hence the writer who descends to their understanding, and treats his subjects in a manner easily to be comprehended, will be read with great satisfaction, than he who gives general rules without clearly explaining them.

The different sorts of words which compose a language, are, when arranged in sentences, as closely connected as the mechanism of a watch. Rules of agreement and government are numerous, and depend, in a great measure, upon the situation of the parts of speech.

The scholar should not commence the study of Syntax, with complicated sentences ; but first be made acquainted with the agreement and government of words in their most simple combinations. From adopting this method, the most important advantages will be derived. Teachers will be exempted from much labour, and at the same time find their pupils improve by hasty and pleasant steps.

The dislike of the English Grammar, which has so generally prevailed among those who have not advanced far enough to discover its beauties, can only be attributed to the intricacy of syntax. To obviate this difficulty, the author of the Syntactical Lessons, has given much time and study. The charge of more than two hundred grammar scholars of different ages and capacities, has enabled him to form a system of instruction, which, in all cases that have fallen under his observation, has proved very beneficial.

By collecting in each lesson many examples depending upon the same rule, and extending the lessons so as to embrace every species of parsing, he flatters himself, he has marked out a new path, which, instead of presenting obstacles, will hold out the most alluring prospects.

Norwich, Con. 1818.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It consists of four parts, viz. **ORTHOGRAPHY**, **ETYMOLOGY**, **SYNTAX**, and **PROSODY**.

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches the nature and powers of letters, and just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part of a word. Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and *y* unless it begins a syllable. They can be perfectly sounded without the help of any other letter.

A consonant cannot be perfectly sounded without the help of a vowel.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels. The latter have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f, l, m, n, r, v, s, z, x*, and *c*, and *g* soft. Four of them, viz. *l, m, n, r*, are called liquids.

Mutes cannot be sounded at all without the help of a vowel. They are *b, p, t, d, k*, and *c*, and *g* hard.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, sounded by a single impulse of the voice ; as *ea* in *beat*.

A triphthong is the union of three vowels, sounded by a single impulse of the voice ; as, *eau* in *beau*.

A syllable is a sound, either simple or compounded, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice ; and constitutes a word or part of a word.

Words are articulate sounds, used by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

An articulate sound is that of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

THE second part of Grammar is Etymology, which treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications and their derivation.

In English there are nine sorts of words, or as they are commonly called, parts of speech, viz. the Article, the Substantive or Noun, the Pronoun, the Adjective, the Verb, the Adverb, the Preposition, the Conjunction, and the Interjection.

Of Articles.

An Article is a word prefixed to nouns, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends ; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English there are but two articles, *a* and *the* : *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a silent *h* ; as, *an* hour, *an* acorn. But if the *h* be sounded *a* only is used ; as, *a* house.

A or *an* is styled the indefinite article, because it is used in a vague sense to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate : as, "Give me *a* book."

The is called the definite article : it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant : as, "Give me *the* book ;" meaning some particular book.

A substantive without an article to limit it, is generally taken in its widest sense.

A or *an* is not used before plural nouns, unless the noun is preceded by an adjective, denoting a number taken

collectively ; as, *A few men ; a great many men ; a thousand men.*

The is used before both singular and plural nouns. It is also placed before adverbs in the comparative and superlative degrees, to express the degree more strongly : as, "*The more I use it, the better I like it.*"

Of Substantives or Nouns.

A Substantive or Noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion ; as, *George, Moreau, London, man, woman, wood, houses, &c.*

Substantives are of two kinds ; proper and common.

Proper substantives or nouns are the names appropriated to individuals ; as, *London, Alps, Thames, Thomas, Henry, Penelope.*

Common substantives or nouns stand for kinds, containing many sorts, or for sorts, containing many individuals under them ; as, *man, animal, tree.*

To nouns belong Gender, Number, Case, and Person.

They are all of the third person when spoken of, and the second when spoken to.

Of Gender.

Gender is the distinction of nouns with regard to sex. There are three genders; the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The Masculine Gender denotes animals of the male kind; as, a *man*, a *bull*.

The Feminine Gender denotes animals of the female kind; as, a *woman*, a *girl*, a *cow*.

The Neuter Gender denotes objects without life; as, a *field*, a *house*, a *tree*.

When nouns are either masculine or feminine, and which cannot be rightly determined, they are said to be of the Common Gender; as, *people*, *sheep*, *cattle*, *horses*.

Of Number.

Number is the consideration of an object, as one or more.

Nouns have two numbers; the Singular and the Plural.

The Singular Number expresses but one object; as, *chair, table, man.*

The Plural number expresses more objects than one; as, *chairs, tables, men.*

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular; as, *tree, trees; dove, doves.* But when the singular ends in *x*, *ch* soft, *sh*, *ss*, or *s*, we add *es* in the plural; as, *box, boxes; church, churches, &c.* Nouns ending in *o* have sometimes their plural in *es*; as, *cargo, cargoes; negro, negroes.*

Nouns ending in *f*, or *fe*, are rendered plural by changing those terminations into *ves*; as, *life, lives; loaf, loaves.*

Nouns which have *y* in the singular, generally change it into *ies* in the plu-

ral ; as, *beauty, beauties ; mercy, mercies ; tory, tories.*

Some nouns, from the nature of the things they represent, are used only in the singular form ; as, *wheat, pitch, gold, &c.* ; others only in the plural ; as, *bellows, scissors, lungs, riches, &c.*

Of Case.

In English, nouns have three cases ; the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective.

The Nominative Case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of the verb : as, “ the *boy* plays.”

The Possessive Case expresses the relation of property or possession, and has an apostrophe with the letter *s* coming after it ; as, The *scholar's* duty ; *Sisson's* store.

When the plural ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, but the apostrophe is retained ; as, On *eagles'* wings.

Sometimes when the singular terminates in *ss*, the apostrophic *s* is not added ; as, For *goodness'* sake.

The Objective Case expresses the object of an action or a relation, and generally follows a verb active or a preposition.

Of Adjectives.

An adjective is a word, added to a substantive to express its quality ; as, an *industrious* man ; a *virtuous* woman.

In English, the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case.

The only variation it admits, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees of comparison, viz. the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive state expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution ; as, *good, wise, great, little.*

The Comparative degree increases or lessens the positive in signification : as, *better, wiser, greater, less.*

The Superlative degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree ; as, *best, wisest, greatest, least*.

The simple word, or positive, becomes the comparative, by adding *r* or *er* ; and the superlative, by adding *st* or *est* to the end of it ; as, *wise, wiser, wisest ; great, greater, greatest*. The adverbs *more* and *most*, placed before adjectives, have the same effect ; as, *wise, more wise, most wise*.

Numeral adjectives are such as relate to number. They are of two kinds ; Cardinal and Ordinal. Cardinal ; as, *one, two, three* ; and Ordinal ; as, *first, second, third*.

Of Pronouns.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word.

There are three kinds of pronouns, viz. Personal, Relative, and Adjective.

Of Personal Pronouns.

There are five personal pronouns viz. *I, thou, he, she, it*; with their plurals, *we, ye or you, they*.

Personal pronouns admit of Person, Number, Gender, and Case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each number. The person speaking is the first person; the person spoken to, the second; and the person spoken of, the third.

The numbers of pronouns, like those of nouns, are two; the singular and the plural; as, *I, thou, he, she, it*; *we, ye or you, they*.

Gender has respect only to the third person singular of pronouns; *he, she, it*. *He* is masculine; *she* is feminine; and *it* is neuter.

Pronouns have three cases, the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The personal pronouns are thus declined :

Person.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
First.	Nom.	I.	We.
	Poss.	Mine or My.	Ours or Our.
	Obj.	Me.	Us.
Second.	Nom.	Thou.	Ye or You.
	Poss.	Thine or Thy.	Yours or Your.
	Obj.	Thee.	You.
Third.	Nom.	He.	They.
Mas.	Poss.	His.	Theirs or Their.
	Obj.	Him.	Them.
Third.	Nom.	She.	They.
Fem.	Poss.	Hers or Her.	Theirs or Their.
	Obj.	Her.	Them.
Third.	Nom.	It.	They.
Neut.	Poss.	Its.	Theirs or Their.
	Obj.	It.	Them.

Mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, and theirs, are frequently used in the possessive case, after the neuter verb *to be*, independently of any other word : as, "The book *is mine* ; the work *is hers*."

Self is sometimes added to personal pronouns ; as, *myself, thyself, himself, herself, itself ; ourselves, yourselves, themselves*. They are then called compound personal pronouns.

Of Relative Pronouns.

Relative Pronouns are such as relate, in general, to some word or phrase going before, which is thence called the antecedent. They are *who*, *which*, and *that*.

What is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is mostly equivalent to *that which*, or *those which*: as, "This is what I wanted;" i. e. *this is that which* I wanted.

Whoever is also a kind of compound relative, and is generally equivalent to *he who*: as, "Whoever exceeds the power given him by the law, ceases, in that, to be a magistrate."

Who is applied to persons, *which* to animals and inanimate things: as, "He is a friend *who* is faithful in adversity." "The bird *which* sung so sweetly, has flown."

That as a relative, is often used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied to both persons and things.

Who is the same in both numbers, and is thus declined :

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Who,</i>
<i>Poss.</i>	<i>Whose,</i>
<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Whom.</i>

Which and *that* are of both numbers : but they do not vary their terminations, except *which* makes *whose* in the possessive case.

Who, *which*, and *what*, are called interrogative pronouns, when they are used in asking questions.

Who, *which*, and *what*, have sometimes *ever* and *soever* added to them ; as, *whoever*, *whichever*, *whatever*.

Of Adjective Pronouns.

Adjective Pronouns are of a mixed nature, participating the properties both of pronouns and adjectives.

They are subdivided into three sorts, viz. the Distributive, the Demonstrative, and the Indefinite.

Each, *every*, and *either*, are distributive adjective pronouns, denoting per-

sons or things that make up a number, as taken separately and singly.

Each relates to two or more persons or things, and signifies either of the two, or every one of any number taken separately and singly.

Every relates to several persons or things, and signifies each one of them all taken separately and singly.

Either relates to two or more persons or things taken separately, and signifies the one or the other.

Neither imports *not either*, that is, not one nor the other : as, “ *Neither* of my friends was there.”

This, that, these, and those, are demonstrative adjective pronouns, precisely pointing out the subjects to which they relate. *This* refers to the nearest person or thing, and *that* to the more distant : as, “ *This* man is more intelligent than *that*.”

Some, other, any, one, all, such, are indefinite adjective pronouns, expressing their subjects in an indefinite and general manner.

One and *other* are varied or declined like nouns ; as,

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	One.	Ones.
<i>Poss.</i>	One's.	Ones'.
<i>Obj.</i>	One.	Ones.

	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Other.	Others.
<i>Poss.</i>	Other's.	Others'.
<i>Obj.</i>	Other.	Others.

Of Verbs.

A verb is a word which signifies *To Be*, *To Do*, or *To Suffer* : as, “ *I am*, *I rule*, *I am ruled*.”

Verbs are of three kinds ; Active, Passive, and Neuter. They are also divided into Regular, Irregular, and Defective.

An Active Verb* expresses an action

* An active verb conveys an action from the agent or nominative case, to something else which receives the action. A passive verb is the reverse of an active one, and brings back the action to the agent ; or, in other words, to its nominative case.

and necessarily implies an agent, and an object acted upon : as “ I *love* him,” “ She *despised* them.”

A Passive Verb expresses a passion or a suffering, or the receiving of an action ; and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon : as, “ I *am loved* by her.”

A Neuter Verb expresses neither action nor passion, but being, or a state of being : as, “ I *sleep*, I *die*, I *rest*.”

Auxiliary or helping verbs are those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated. They are *do*, *be*, *have*, *shall*, *will*, *may*, and *can*, with their variations ; and *must*, which has no variation.

To verbs belong Number, Person, Mood, and Tense.

Of Number and Person.

Verbs have two numbers ; the Singular and the Plural.

In each number there are three persons : viz. the first, the second, and the third.

Of Moods and Participles.

Mood or Mode is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented.

There are five moods of verbs; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing: as, "*He loves;*" or, it asks a question: as, "*Does he love?*"

The Imperative Mood is used for commanding or entreating: as, "*Depart, haste, do love.*"

The Potential Mood implies possibility, liberty, power, will, or obligation: as, "*It may rain.*"

The subjunctive Mood represents a thing under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c.; and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb: as, "*If he strive he will succeed.*"

The Infinitive Mood expresses a

thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person ; as, *To eat, to speak, to write.*

The Participle is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from its participating not only of the properties of a verb, but also those of an adjective.

There are three participles ; the Present or Active, the Perfect or Passive, and the Compound Perfect ; as, *Loving, loved, having loved.*

Of Tense.

Tense being the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the present, past, and future ; but to mark it more accurately it is made to consist of six variations, viz. the *Present*, the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, the *Pluperfect*, and the *First and Second Future Tenses*.

The Present Tense represents an action or event, as passing at the time in which it is mentioned : as, “ *I rule, am ruled.*”

The Imperfect Tense represents the action or event, either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past: as, "I *loved* her for her modesty and virtue." "They *were* traveling post when he *met* them."

The Perfect Tense not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time: as, "I *have finished* my letter."

The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence: as, "I *had finished* my letter before he *arrived*."

The First Future Tense represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time: as, "The sun *will rise* tomorrow." "I *shall see* the sun."

The Second Future Tense intimates that the action will be fully accomplished, at or before the time of another future action or event: as, "I *shall have dined* at one o'clock."

Of the Conjugation of Verbs.

The Conjugation of a verb, is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The Conjugation of an active verb, is styled the active voice; and that of a passive verb, the passive voice.

The verb *To Have* is sometimes an auxiliary, and sometimes a principal verb; and is conjugated in the following manner:

TO HAVE. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>Pers.</i> I have.	1. We have.
2. <i>Pers.</i> Thou hast.	2. Ye or you have.
3. <i>Pers.</i> He, she, or it, hath or has.	3. They have.

The Present Tense, with the auxiliary DO prefixed.

1. I do* have.	1. We do have.
2. Thou dost have.	2. Ye or you do have.
3. He, she, or it, doth or does have.	3. They do have.

* *Do* is used as an auxiliary only in the pres-

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I had.	1. We had.
2. Thou hadst.	2. Ye or you had.
3. He had.	3. They had.

The Imperfect Tense, with the auxiliary DO prefixed..

1. I did have.	1. We did have.
2. Thou didst have.	2. Ye or you did have.
3. He did have.	3. They did have.

Perfect Tense.

1. I have had.	1. We have had.
2. Thou hast had.	2. Ye or you have had.
3. He hath or has had.	3. They have had.

Pluperfect Tense.

1. I had had.	1. We had had.
2. Thou hadst had.	2. Ye or you had had.
3. He had had.	3. They had had.

First Future Tense.

1. I shall or will have.	1. We shall or will have.
2. Thou shalt or wilt have.	2. Ye or you shall or will have.
3. He shall or will have.	3. They shall or will have.

ent and imperfect tenses of the indicative mood, and in the imperative ; and when used, the principal verb is not varied in its terminations.

Second Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I shall have had. | 1. We shall have had. |
| 2. Thou wilt have had. | 2. Ye or you will have had. |
| 3. He will have had. | 3. They will have had. |

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Have, or have thou, or do thou have. | 2. Have, or have ye or you, or do ye or you have. |
|---|---|

Observation.—Most Grammarians make three persons in the imperative mood. Mr. Murray follows the same order. But on a slight examination, it will be found that *let* is the imperative mood of the verb *To let*; *me*, *him*, *us*, and *them*, objective cases of personal pronouns; and that the verb which follows these pronouns, is the infinitive mood or root of the verb: as, "*Let me have*," i. e. "*Thou or you permit me to have*."

The imperative mood is used for commanding. A command can be given only to the one or ones spoken to, who must be of the second person, either singular or plural.

*Potential Mood.**Present Tense.*

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I may or can have. | 1. We may or can have. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst | |

Singular.

have.

3. He may or can have.

Plural.

2. Ye or you may or can have.

3. They may or can have.

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, should or must have. | 1. We might, could, would, should, or must have. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, or must have. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, should, or must have. |
| 3. He might, could, would, should, or must have. | 3. They might, could, would, should, or must have. |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I may or can have had. | 1. We may or can have had. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have had. | 2. Ye or you may or can have had. |
| 3. He may or can have had. | 3. They may or can have had. |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, should, or must have had. | 1. We might, could, would, should, or must have had. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, or must have had. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, should, or must have had. |

have had.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 3. He might, could, would, should, or must have had. | 3. They might, could, would, should, or must have had. |
|--|--|

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

1. If I have.
2. If thou have.
3. If he have.

Plural.

1. If we have.
2. If ye or you have.
3. If they have.*

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

To have.

Perfect Tense.

To have had.

Participles.

Present or Active.

Perfect or Passive.

Compound Perfect.

Having.

Had.

Having had.

* The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood are, in general, similar to those of the indicative, with the addition to the verb, of the conjunction expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c.

The auxiliary neuter verb *To Be*, is conjugated as follows :

TO BE.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. I am. | 1. We are. |
| 2. Thou art. | 2. Ye or You are |
| 3. He, she, or it, is. | 3. They are. |

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. I was. | 1. We were. |
| 2. Thou wast. | 2. Ye or you were. |
| 3. He was. | 3. They were. |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I have been. | 1. We have been. |
| 2. Thou hast been. | 2. Ye or you have been. |
| 3. He hath or has been. | 3. They have been. |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I had been. | 1. We had been. |
| 2. Thou hadst been. | 2. Ye or you had been. |
| 3. He had been. | 3. They had been. |

First Future Tense.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will be. | 1. We shall or will be. |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt be. | 2. Ye or you shall or will be. |
| 3. He shall or will be. | 3. They shall or will be. |

Second Future Tense.

Singular.

1. I shall have been.
2. 'Thou wilt have been.
3. He will have been.

Plural.

1. We shall have been.
2. Ye or you will have been.
3. They will have been.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

2. Be thou, or do thou be.

Plural.

2. Be ye or you, or do ye or you be.

*Potential Mood.**Present Tense.*

Singular.

1. I may or can be.
2. Thou mayst or canst be.
3. He may or can be.

Plural.

1. We may or can be.
2. Ye or you may or can be.
3. They may or can be.

Imperfect Tense.

1. I might, could, would, should, or must be.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, or must be.
3. He might, could, would, should, or must be.
1. We might, could, would, should, or must be.
2. Ye or you might, could, would, should, or must be.
3. They might, could, would, should, or must be.

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I may or can have been. | 1. We may or can have been. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have been. | 2. Ye or you may or can have been. |
| 3. He may or can have been. | 3. They may or can have been. |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. I might, could, would, should, or must have been. | 1. We might, could, would, should, or must have been. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, or must have been. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, should, or must have been. |
| 3. He might, could, would, should, or must have been. | 3. They might, could, would, should, or must have been. |

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present Tense.*

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. If I be. | 1. If we be. |
| 2. If thou be. | 2. If ye or you be. |
| 3. If he be. | 3. If they be. |

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. If I were. | 1. If we were. |
| 2. If thou wert. | 2. If ye or you were. |
| 3. If he were. | 3. If they were. |

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

To be.

Perfect Tense.

To have been.

Participles.

Present.

Being.

Perfect.

Been.

Compound Perfect.

Having been.

Regular Verbs.

Verbs are called Regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb *ed*, or *d* only when the verb ends in *e*: as,

Present.

Imperfect.

Per. Participle.

Love,

Loved,

Loved.

Favour,

Favoured,

Favoured.

A Regular Verb is conjugated in the following manner :

. TO LOVE.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

1. I love.

1. We love.

2. Thou lovest.

2. Ye or you love.

3. He, she, or it, lov-
eth or loves.

3. They love.

The Present Tense, with the Auxiliary DO prefixed.

Singular.	Plural.
1. I do love.	1. We do love.
2. Thou dost love.	2. Ye or you do love.
3. He, she, or it doth or does love.	3. They do love.

Imperfect Tense.

1. I loved.	1. We loved.
2. Thou lovedst.	2. Ye or you loved.
3. He loved.	3. They loved.

The Imperfect Tense, with the Auxiliary DO prefixed.

1. I did love.	1. We did love.
2. Thou didst love.	2. Ye or you did love.
3. He did love.	3. They did love.

Perfect Tense.

1. I have loved.	1. We have loved.
2. Thou hast loved.	2. Ye or you have loved.
3. He hath or has loved.	3. They have loved.

Pluperfect Tense

1. I had loved.	1. We had loved.
2. Thou hadst loved.	2. Ye or you had loved.
3. He had loved.	3. They had loved.

First Future Tense.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will love. | 1. We shall or will love. |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt love. | 2. Ye or you shall or will love. |
| 3. He shall or will love. | 3. They shall or will love. |

Second Future Tense.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have loved. | 1. We shall have loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt have loved. | 2. Ye or you will have loved. |
| 3. He will have loved. | 3. They will have loved. |

Imperative Mood.

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 2. Love thou, or do thou love. | 2. Love ye or you, or do ye or you love. |

*Potential Mood.**Present Tense.*

- | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I may or can love. | 1. We may or can love. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst love. | 2. Ye or you may or can love. |
| 3. He may or can love. | 3. They may or can love. |

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, should, or must love. | 1. We might, could, would, should, or must love. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, or must love. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, should, or must love. |
| 3. He might, could, would, should, or must love. | 3. They might, could, would, should, or must love. |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I may or can have loved. | 1. We may or can have loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst have loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can have loved. |
| 3. He may or can have loved. | 3. They may or can have loved. |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I might, could, would, should, or must have loved. | 1. We might, could, would, should, or must have loved. |
| 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, or must have loved. | 2. Ye or you might, could, would, should, or must have loved. |
| 3. He might, could, would, should, or must have loved. | 3. They might, could, would, should, or must have loved. |

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. If I love.	1. If we love.
2. If thou love.	2. If ye or you love.
3. If he love.	3. If they love.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Perfect Tense.</i>
To love.	To have loved.

Participles.

<i>Present or Active.</i>	Loving.
<i>Perfect or Passive.</i>	Loved.
<i>Compound Perfect.</i>	Having loved.

Of Passive Verbs.

Passive Verbs are called **Regular**, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d*, or *ed* : as, from the verb, "*To love*," are formed, "*I am loved, I was loved*," &c.

A Passive Verb is conjugated, by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary *to be*, through all its chan-

ges of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner:

TO BE LOVED.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. I am loved. | 1. We are loved. |
| 2. Thou art loved. | 2. Ye or you are loved. |
| 3. He is loved. | 3. They are loved. |

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I was loved. | 1. We were loved. |
| 2. Thou wast loved. | 2. Ye or you were loved. |
| 3. He was loved. | ed. |
| | 3. They were loved. |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I have been loved. | 1. We have been loved. |
| 2. Thou hast been loved. | 2. Ye or you have been loved. |
| 3. He hath or has been loved. | 3. They have been loved. |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I had been loved. | 1. We had been loved. |
| 2. Thou hadst been loved. | 2. Ye or you had been loved. |
| 3. He had been loved. | 3. They had been loved. |

*First Future Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I shall or will be loved. | 1. We shall or will be loved. |
| 2. Thou shalt or wilt be loved. | 2. Ye or you shall or will be loved. |
| 3. He shall or will be loved. | 3. They shall or will be loved. |

Second Future Tense.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been loved. | 1. We shall have been loved. |
| 2. Thou wilt have been loved. | 2. Ye or you will have been loved. |
| 3. He will have been loved. | 3. They will have been loved. |

*Imperative Mood.**Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. Be thou loved, or do thou be loved. | 2. Be ye or you loved, or do ye or you be loved. |
|--|--|

*Potential Mood.**Present Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I may or can be loved. | 1. We may or can be loved. |
| 2. Thou mayst or canst be loved. | 2. Ye or you may or can be loved. |
| 3. He may or can be loved. | 3. They may or can be loved. |

*Imperfect Tense.**Singular.*

1. I might, could, would, should, or must be loved.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, or must be loved.
3. He might, could, would, should, or must be loved.

Plural.

1. We might, could, would, should, or must be loved.
2. Ye or you might, could, would, should, or must be loved.
3. They might, could, would, should, or must be loved.

Perfect Tense.

1. I may or can have been loved.
2. Thou mayst or canst have been loved.
3. He may or can have been loved.
1. We may or can have been loved.
2. Ye or you may or can have been loved.
3. They may or can have been loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

1. I might, could, would, should, or must have been loved.
2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, shouldst, or must have been loved.
1. We might, could, would, should, or must have been loved.
2. Ye or you might, could, would, should, or must have been loved.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 3. He might, could, would, should, or must have been loved. | 3. They might, could, would, should, or must have been loved. |

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1. If I be loved. | 1. If we be loved. |
| 2. If thou be loved. | 2. If ye or you be loved. |
| 3. If he be loved. | 3. If they be loved. |

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. If I were loved. | 1. If we were loved. |
| 2. If thou wert loved. | 2. If ye or you were loved. |
| 3. If he were loved. | 3. If they were loved. |

Infinitive Mood.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Present Tense.</i> | <i>Perfect Tense.</i> |
| To be loved. | To have been loved. |

Participles.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Present.</i> | Being loved. |
| <i>Perfect.</i> | Loved. |
| <i>Compound Perfect.</i> | Having been loved. |

Of Irregular Verbs.

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form their imperfect tense, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb: as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Abide,	abode,	abode.
Am,	was,	been.
Go,	went,	gone.
Arise,	arose,	arisen.
Beseech,	besought,	besought.
Grind,	ground,	ground.
See,	saw,	seen.
Sow,	sowed,	sown.
Have,	had,	had.
Come,	came,	come.
Buy,	bought,	bought.

Of Defective Verbs.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses : as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
Can,	could,	_____
May,	might,	_____
Shall,	should,	_____
Will,	would,	_____
Ought,	ought,	_____

Of Adverbs.

An Adverb is a part of speech, joined to a verb, a participle, an adjective, and sometimes to an other adverb, to

express some quality or circumstance respecting it : as, "He reads *well*," "A *truly* good man."

Some adverbs are compared thus : *soon, sooner, soonest ; often, oftener, oftenest.*

Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most* ; as, *wisely, more wisely, most wisely.*

Adverbs, though very numerous, may be reduced to certain classes, the chief of which are those of *Number, Order, Place, Time, Quantity, Manner, Doubt, Quality, Affirmation, Negation, Interrogation, and Comparison.*

1. Of *Number* : as, *Once, twice, thrice, &c.*

2. Of *Order* : as, *First, secondly, thirdly, &c.*

3. Of *Place* : as, *Here, there, where, elsewhere. &c.*

4. Of *Time* : as, *Now, lately, instantly, oftentimes, soon, daily, &c.*

5. Of *Quantity* : as, *Much, little, enough, &c.*

6. Of *Manner or Quality* : as, *wisely, justly, foolishly, unjustly, slowly, &c.*

7. Of *Doubt* : as, *Perhaps, possibly, peradventure, &c.*

8. Of *Affirmation* : as, *Verily, truly, certainly, yea, &c.*

9. Of *Negation* : as, *Nay, no, not, &c.*

10. Of *Interrogation* : as, *How, why, wherefore, &c.*

11. Of *Comparison* : as, *More, most, better, best.*

Of Prepositions.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show the relation between them. They are for the most part put before nouns and pronouns: as, "He went *from* London *to* York."

The principal prepositions are,

Of	into	above	at
to	within	below	near
for	without	between	up
by	over	beneath	down
with	under	from	before
in	through	beyond	behind
off	on or upon	among	after.
about	against		

Obs.—Participles are sometimes used as prepositions.

Of Conjunctions.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect words and sentences: as, John *and* James, "He fought *and* conquered." "You are happy *because* you are good."

They are principally divided into two kinds; the Copulative and the Disjunctive.

The Copulative Conjunction serves to connect or to continue a sentence, by expressing an addition, a supposition, a cause, &c. : as, "He *and* his brother reside in London." "I will go *if* he will accompany me."

The Disjunctive Conjunction serves, not only to connect and continue a sentence, but also to express opposition of meaning in different degrees : as, " *Though* he was frequently reprov'd, *yet* he did not reform."

The Copulative Conjunctions are And, if, that, both, then, since, for, because, therefore, wherefore.

The Disjunctive Conjunctions, But, or, nor, as, than, lest, though, unless, either, neither, yet, notwithstanding.

Of Interjections.

Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passions or emotions of the speaker : as, " *Oh !* I have alienated my friend." " *Alas !* I fear for life." " *Oh* virtue ! how amiable thou art."

The following are some of the interjections :

O ! pish ! heigh ! lo ! behold ! ah ! fie ! hush !

Besides these, there are many words in the mouths of the vulgar, which, when spoken in haste, may be considered of the interjective kind.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

The third part of Grammar is Syntax, which treats of the agreement and construction of words in a sentence.

A Sentence is an assemblage of words forming a complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds; Simple and Compound.

A Simple Sentence has in it but one subject and one finite verb : as, "Life is short."

A Compound Sentence contains two or more simple sentences, connected together by one or more connecting words: as, "Life is short *and* art is long." There are three kinds of simple sentences, viz. the *Explicative* or *Explaining*; the *Interrogative* or *Asking*; and the *Imperative* or *Commanding*.

A Phrase is two or more words rightly put together, making sometimes a part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are the Subject, the Attribute, and the Object. The subject is the thing chiefly spoken of; the attribute is the thing or action affirmed or denied of it; and the object is the thing affected by such action.

The nominative case denotes the subject; the verb denotes the attribute; and the objective case denotes the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts; Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

N. B. To give a complete abridgment of Murray's Grammar, I have inserted the rules of Syntax as arranged by him; yet, these need not be learned by such scholars as intend to make themselves acquainted with the Syntactical Lessons.

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person: as, "*I learn.*"

RULE II.

Two or more nouns in the singular number, joined by one or more copulative conjunctions, expressed or understood, must have verbs, nouns or pronouns, agreeing with them in the plural number: as, "*Socrates and Plato were wise.*"

RULE III.

The conjunction disjunctive has a effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative ; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately and singly, it must be in the singular number : as, “ Ignorance or negligence *has caused* this mistake.”

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either in the singular or plural number ; yet, not without regard to the import of the word as conveying unity or plurality of idea : as, “ The meeting *was* large.” “ The multitude eagerly *pursue* pleasure as *their* chief good.”

RULE V.

Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender and number : as, “ This is the friend *whom* I love.” “ The king and the queen *put* on *their* royal robes.”

The relative is the same person as the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly: as, "Thou *who* lovest wisdom."

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb: as, "The master *who* taught us."

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in its own member of the sentence: as, "He to *whom* I owe my being is eternal."

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and the verb may agree in person with either, according to the sense: as, "I am the general *who* command you;" or, "I am the general *who* commands you."

RULE VIII.

Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to some noun expressed or understood: as, "He is a *good*, as well as a *wise* man."

Adjective pronouns must agree in number, with their nouns; as, *This* book, *these* books; *that* sort, *these* sorts.

RULE IX.

The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively; as, *A* christian, *an* infidel.

The definite article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number; as, *The* garden, *the* gardens.

RULE X.

One substantive governs another, signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case; as, *Virtue's* cause *My father's* house.

RULE XI.

Active verbs govern the objective case: as, "Truth *ennobles her*."

RULE XII.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood: as, "*Cease to do evil; learn to do well.*"

RULE XIII.

In the use of words and phrases which, in point of time, relate to each other, a due regard to that relation should be observed. Instead of saying, "The Lord *hath given*, and the Lord *hath taken away*;" we should say, "The Lord *gave*, and the Lord *hath taken away*."

RULE XIV.

Participles govern words in the same manner as their verbs do from which they are derived: as, "She is *instructing* us."

RULE XV.

Adverbs, though they have no government of case, tense, &c. require an

appropriate situation in the sentence: viz. for the most part before adjectives after verbs active and neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb: as, "He made a *very* sensible discourse; he spoke *unaffectedly* and *forcibly*; and was *attentively* heard by the whole audience."

RULE XVI.

Two negatives in English destroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative: as, "*Nor* did they not perceive him:" i. e. "They did perceive him."

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case: as, "He went *from* London to York."

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns: as, "Candour is to be approved *and* practised: "James *and* John will do it."

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, and some the subjunctive mood after them. It is a general rule, that, when something contingent or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used: as, "*If I were to write he would not regard it.*"

Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature, require the indicative mood: as, "*As virtue advances so vice recedes.*"

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb, or the preposition expressed or understood: as, "*Thou art wiser than I.*" i. e. "*Thou art wiser than I am.*"

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions, and to express our ideas in few words, an clipsis or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Instead of say-

ing, "He was a wise man, and he was a good man," we can use the elipsis and say, "He was a wise and good man."

When the omission of words would obscure the sentence, and weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, the words must be expressed. In the sentence, "We are apt to love who love us," the word *those* should be supplied.

RULE XXII.

All the parts of speech should correspond to each other: a regular and dependant construction, throughout, should be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio." It should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired."

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

N. B. It will be necessary for the scholar commit the twenty seven rules of Syntax, setted under the different lessons, before he commences the exercise of parsing.

LESSON I.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE AND NOUNS.

man.	An ostrich.	A bird.
woman.	An apple.	A stove.
house.	An officer.	A shadow.
barn.	A field.	A storm.
tree.	A road.	A spirit.
river.	A mill.	A carpet.
grove.	A factory.	A basket.
coat.	A book.	A fire.
cow.	A table.	A cold.
an ulcer.	A copy.	An ornament.
in honor.	A lesson.	A merchant.
in hour.	A letter.	A doctor.
in idiot.	A grove.	A lawyer.
in army.	A day.	An union.
in almond.	A week.	A weaver.
in orange.	A month.	A cobbler.
in ambush.	A year.	

A man.

A is an indefinite article, agreeing with *man*.

RULE 1. The indefinite article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively.

What is an article ? Why is *a* or *an* still the indefinite article ? How many articles are there ? When does *a* become *an* ?

Obs.—The article *a* agrees with plural nouns, when an adjective denoting a number taken collectively, comes between it and the noun ; as, *A few men, a great many men, a thousand men.*

Man is a common noun, of the third person singular number, and masculine gender.

What is a noun ? How are nouns divided ? What is a common noun ? What is a proper noun ? What belong to nouns ? What is gender ? Why is *man* of the masculine gender ? What is number ? Why is *man* of the singular number ? Why is *man* of the third person ? How many cases have nouns ? What does the nominative case express ? What does the possessive case express ? What the objective ?

LESSON II.

DEFINITE ARTICLE AND NOUNS.

The magistrate.	The hours.	The fishes.
The day.	The league.	The ox.
The years.	The leagues.	The goats.
The trees.	The sea.	The stranger.
The ship.	The seas.	The farmer.
The mountain.	The table.	The father.
The flower.	The tables.	The mother.
The bower.	The coats.	The Romans.
The day.	The wood.	The French.
The sun.	The way.	The Americans.
The stars.	The farms.	The Greeks.
The storm.	The fowls.	The Saxons.
The storms.	The fish.	The Gauls.
The hour.		

The Magistrate.

The is a definite article, agreeing with *magistrate*.

RULE 2. The definite article *the* may agree with nouns, either in the singular or plural number.

Why is *the* called the definite article ?

Obs.—The article *the* is sometimes placed before adverbs, in the comparative and superlative degrees. Its effect is to mark the degree the more *strongly, and to define it the more precisely : as, “ *The more* I examine it, *the better* I like it.” “ I like this *the best* of any.”

Magistrate is a common noun, of the 1st person singular number, and masculine gender.

Note.—When like opportunities occur, questions should be asked; and these should be continued, until the scholar exhibits perfect readiness in answering.

LESSON III.

ARTICLES, ADJECTIVES, AND NOUNS.

A good man.	The graceful dances.
A bad man.	The sandy shoals.
A black woman.	A crimson shawl.
A white woman.	Excellent fruit.
A brown house.	A mahogany table.
A sprightly girl.	A black chair.
A good prince.	The early supper.
An honest fellow.	The unruly horse.
A diligent scholar.	The cross dog.
The howling tempest.	The pert young miss.
The foolish creature.	A tame deer.
Peaceful abodes.	Fruit delicious.
Good land.	Inhospitable shores.
The rolling waves.	Desolate Islands.
The serpentine river.	Dreary wastes.
A winding canal.	An extensive country.
A sweet temper.	Celestial abodes.
An elegant horse.	A cold, wintry storm.
A happy child.	The flaming torch.
A sound tree.	The blooming rose.

The pleasant harbour.	China porcelain.
A virtuous person.	Turtle soup.
A barren field.	A dirty fellow.
A red house.	The poor maniac.
A woman amiable.	The stormy seas.
The dressing room.	The fleecy clouds.
An oyster supper.	The white mountains.
A summer month.	Stormy weather.
A cherry stand.	Young children.

A good man.

A is an indefinite article agreeing with *man*.

Rule 1.

Good is an adjective agreeing with *man*.

RULE 3. Every adjective and every adjective pronoun belongs to some noun expressed or understood.

Adjective pronouns must agree, in number, with their nouns.

What is an adjective? Are adjectives ever varied? What are the degrees of comparison? How are the comparative and superlative degrees formed?

Man is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, and masculine gender.

LESSON IV.

DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS AND NOUNS.

Each person.	Each province.
Every member.	Every boy.
Either dictionary.	Either friend.
Each hour.	Each girl.
Every case.	Every woman.
Either book.	Either songstress.

Each person.

Each is a distributive adjective pronoun, agreeing with *person*.—Rule 3.

What are adjective pronouns? How are they subdivided? What are *each*, *every*, and *either*?

Person is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, and common gender.

Obs.—A noun is said to be of the common gender, when it is either masculine or feminine and which cannot be determined.

LESSON V.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS AND NOUNS.

This house.	These pens.
That command.	Those ladies.
These fields.	This difference.
Those mountains.	That intention.
This bridge.	These aggressions.
That manner.	Those fools.

This house.

This is a demonstrative adjective pronoun, agreeing with *house*.—Rule 3.

What are *this*, *that*, *these*, and *those*?

Obs.—*This* and *that* are singular.; *these* and *those*, plural. *This* and *these* refer to the last mentioned person or thing.; *that* and *those* to the first.

House is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, and neuter gender.

LESSON VII.

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS AND NOUNS.

Some time.

Some money.

Other business.

Other divinities.

Any change.

Any time.

One friend.

One scholar.

All things.

All conveniences.

Such feelings.

Such provinces.

Some is an indefinite adjective pronoun, agreeing with *time*.—Rule 3.

What are *some*, *other*, *any*, *one*, *all*, *such*?

Time is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, and neuter gender.

Obs. 1.—Adjective pronouns frequently supply the place of nouns, both in the nominative and objective cases.

Obs. 2.—*One* and *other*, when used in the possessive case, of the singular number, or in

either of the cases of the plural, may properly be called indefinite, personal pronouns.—*Another*, compounded of *an* and *other*, is used in the same manner.

LESSON VII.

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS IN THE POSSESSIVE CASE,
GOVERNED BY OTHER NOUNS.

The scholar's duty.	Our honesty.
The friend's solace.	Strong's store.
The victor's army.	Sisson's goods.
The slave's bondage.	Righteousness' sake.
His book.	Goodness' sake.
The king's prerogative.	Conscience' sake.
Their union.	The drapers' company.
My property.	The boys' school.
Consolation's lenient	The girls' academy.
hand.	The friends' society.
Thy nation.	The women's friend.
Her friendship.	Your friends.
Your friends.	

The scholar's duty.

The is a definite article agreeing with *scholar's*.—Rule 2.

Scholar's is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, common gender, in the possessive case, and governed by *duty*.

RULE 4. One noun governs another, signifying a different thing, in the possessive case.

Why is *scholar's* in the possessive case?

Duty is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, and neuter gender.

Obs.—*Mine* and *my*, *thine* and *thy*, *his*, *hers*, and *her*, *its*, *ours* and *our*, *yours* and *your*, *theirs* and *their*, are the possessive cases of the personal pronouns *I*, *thou*, *he*, *she*, and *it*. *Mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, and *theirs*, seem to be used in the possessive case, after the neuter verb *to be*, without having any dependence on a noun: as, “Whose book is it?” the answer is, “It is *hers*.” Here the noun cannot be understood; for if we once introduce it, the *s* vanishes, and we have remaining, *her* only: as, “It is *her* book.”

My, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, and *their*, are governed in the same manner as nouns, when used in the possessive case.

LESSON VIII.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, THE NEUTER VERB TO BE,
AND NOUNS.

Singular.

Plural.

1. I am the man.

1. We are the friends.

2. Thou art the person.

2. You are the villagers.

3. He is the fellow.

3. They are the generals.

I am the man.

I is a personal pronoun, of the first person, singular number, and the nominative case *am*.

RULE 5. The nominative case governs the verb.

What is a pronoun? How many personal pronouns are there? What do personal pronouns admit of? How many numbers have they? How many persons? How many cases? What does gender respect with regard to personal pronouns? Why is *I* of the first person? How is *I* declined?

Note.—When personal pronouns are used, they must be declined.

Am is an irregular neuter verb, from the verb *to be*. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle; as, "Present am; imperfect was; perfect participle been."*) It is in the indicative mood, present tense, of the first person, singular number, and agrees with *I*.

RULE 6. A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person.

What is a verb? How many kinds of verbs are there? What is an active verb? What does a passive verb express? What does a neuter verb express? When are verbs called regular? Of what do verbs admit? What

number? What is person? What is mood? How many and what moods have verbs? What does the indicative mood indicate? How is the imperative mood used? What does the potential mood imply? How is the subjunctive mood used? How is the infinitive mood used? What is a participle? How many participles are there? What is tense? How many and what tenses have verbs? What does the present tense represent? What the imperfect? What the perfect? What the pluperfect? What the first future? What the second future? Why is *am* of the first person, and singular number?

The is a definite article agreeing with *man*.—

Rule 2.

Man is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case after *am*.

RULE 7. Any verb may have the same case after as before it; *when both words refer to the same thing*.

Obs.—A verb is not said to have a nominative case after it, unless a nominative precedes it. For where there is but one nominative case, whether standing before or after the verb, it is the true nominative: as, “Awake ye to everlasting day.” Verbs, when used actively, cannot have two nominatives. Indeed there are but few verbs that admit such

an arrangement; and perhaps none of these are ever used in an active signification.

Obs. 2. Passive verbs which signify naming, and some other things, admit a nominative case after them: as, "He *was called John*." "She *was named Penelope*." "He *was saluted emperor*."

LESSON VIII—continued.

Indicative Mood.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

1. I was a general.
2. Thou wast the maid.
3. She was the woman.

Plural.

1. We were justices.
2. You were enemies.
3. They were officers.

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I have been a buffoon. | 1. We have been attorneys. |
| 2. Thou hast been a knave. | 2. You have been children. |
| 3. He has been a coward. | 3. They have been christians. |

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I had been a beggar. | 1. We had been deceivers. |
| 2. 'Thou hadst been a murderer. | 2. You had been drunkards. |
| 3. He had been a liar. | 3. They had been gluttons. |

First Future Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I shall be a governor. | 1. We shall be base fellows. |
| 2. Thou wilt be a merchant. | 2. You will be colonels. |
| 3. He will be a wise man. | 3. They will be sailors. |

Second Future Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been a collegian. | 1. We shall have been lovers. |
| 2. Thou wilt have been a pauper. | 2. You will have been madams. |
| 3. He will have been an officer. | 3. They will have been travellers. |

Potential Mood,*Present Tense.**Singular.*

1. I may be a fool.
2. Thou mayst be a clown.
3. He may be a convict.

Plural.

1. We may be fathers.
2. You may be mothers.
3. They may be daughters.

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I might be a woman. | 1. We should be good persons. |
| 2. Thou couldst be a songstress. | 2. You must be ladies. |
| 3. It would be a Turkey. | 3. They should be religious persons. |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I may have been a coward. | 1. We can have been friends. |
| 2. Thou mayst have been a burglar. | 2. You can have been deceivers. |
| 3. He may have been an idiot. | 3. They can have been christians. |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. I might have been a deacon. | 1. We should have been clergymen. |
| 2. Thou couldst have been a drone. | 2. You must have been judges. |
| 3. He could have been a lazy boy. | 3. They must have been soldiers. |

LESSON IX.

PRONOUNS AND PASSIVE VERBS.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I am loved. | 1. We are sentenced. |
| 2. Thou art admired. | 2. You are abandoned. |
| 3. She is pleased. | 3. They are destroyed. |

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I was declared. | 1. We were plunged. |
| 2. Thou wast hinder-
ed. | 2. You were baptized. |
| 3. It was driven. | 3. They were shot. |

Perfect Tense.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. I have been expos-
ed. | 1. We have been be-
sought. |
| 2. Thou hast been
commanded. | 2. You have been de-
throned. |
| 3. He has been wea-
ried. | 3. They have been
flogged. |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I had been despis-
ed. | 1. We had been delay-
ed |
| 2. Thou hadst been
taken. | 2. You had been
sworn |
| 3. It had been writ-
ten. | 3. They had been de-
graded. |

First Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I shall be avenged. | 1. We shall be kept. |
| 2. Thou wilt be shown. | 2. You will be defrauded. |
| 3. He will be sought. | 3. They will be chosen. |

Second Future Tense.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I shall have been wanted. | 1. We shall have been offended. |
| 2. Thou wilt have been caught. | 2. You will have been pleased. |
| 3. He will have been married. | 3. They will have been seen. |

*Potential Mood.**Present Tense.*

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I may be loved. | 1. We can be numbered. |
| 2. Thou canst be wronged. | 2. You may be avenged. |
| 3. He can be supported. | 3. They may be bought. |

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. I might be escorted. | 1. We could be appointed. |
| 2. Thou mightst be blamed. | 2. You should be acquainted. |
| 3. He must be deranged. | 3. They would be comforted. |

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. I may have been struck. | 1. We may have been taught. |
| 2. Thou mayst have been told. | 2. You may have been comforted. |
| 3. He can have been sworn. | 3. They can have been seen. |

Pluperfect Tense.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I could have been wanted. | 1. We might have been left. |
| 2. Thou mightst have been slain. | 2. You would have been paid. |
| 3. He must have been lost. | 3. They would have been taken. |

I am loved.

I is a personal pronoun, of the first person, singular number, and nominative case to *am loved*.—Rule 5.

Am loved is a regular passive verb, from the verb *to love*. (*Name the present and imperfect tenses of the indicative mood, and the perfect participle.*) It is in the indicative mood, present tense, of the first person, singular number, and agrees with *I*.—Rule 6.

What does a passive verb represent? When is a passive verb called regular? How do you conjugate a passive verb?

LESSON X.

ACTIVE VERBS IN VARIOUS MOODS AND TENSES.

I loved her.	You will injure the
They valued the present.	man.
I saw it.	The horse draws the sleigh.
They have seen the princess.	Henry could have performed it.
George writes good copies.	Hannibal defeated Varro.
She would esteem them.	Beauty gains admirers.
I would have prevented it.	Bonaparte entered Italy.
I shall have rescued him.	George will gain his suite.
The horse may kill him.	Lord Byron wrote poems.
The army may defeat the enemy.	Tamerlane conquered Bajazet.
The arrow wounded him.	William has favoured him.
He can have loved her.	James will have loved her.
It will accomplish the design.	If Henry decline it.
The boy may have performed it.	If John ruin them.
The man can have done it.	The people have received satisfaction.
Books may please her.	The Russians will over-run Turkey.
	If I esteem them.

f they love their books.	David killed Goliath.
f he has made it.	Jonathan loved David.
f she had injured the farmer.	Willshire rescued Riley.
f he has defeated the enemy.	Perault circumnavigated the globe.
He could have prevented the bills.	Henry studies philosophy.
They might gain their ends.	Hannibal took Capua.
He may have overtaken his brother.	Blackstone wrote an excellent treatise.
You can save him.	Theodore would have saved him.
Cowley writes good poems.	Desolation marked his progress.

I loved her.

I is a personal pronoun, of the first person, singular number, and nominative case to *loved*.—Rule 5.

Loved is a regular active verb, from the verb *to love*. (*Name the present and imperfect tenses of the indicative mood, and the perfect participle.*) It is in the indicative mood, imperfect tense, of the first person, singular number, and agrees with *I*.—Rule 6.

Why is *loved* an active verb? Why in the imperfect tense? Why of the first person and singular number? Why is it a regular verb?

Her is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, feminine gender, in the objective case, and governed by *loved*.

RULE 8.—Active verbs govern the objective case.

Why is *her* of the singular number ? Why the feminine gender ? What is the nominative singular of *her* ? How is it declined ? Why it in the objective case.

LESSON. XI.

ACTIVE, PASSIVE, AND NEUTER VERBS IN THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Depart.
Study your books.
Read.
Leave the house.
Hear him.
Strive.
Learn your lesson.
Charge the goods.
Be thou loved.
Be ye comforted.
Be pleased.
Be avenged.
Sell the horse.

Obey his orders.
Catch the prisoner.
Bind him.
Examine your grammars.
Be respected.
Mind your studies.
Take your seats.
Declare your authority.
Exert your power.
Get a book.
Come here.

Depart.

Depart is a regular neuter verb, from the verb *to depart*, &c. It is in the imperative mood, of the second person, plural number, and agrees with *you* understood.—Rule 6.

Obs. 1. In each of these cases, where the nominative is not expressed, it is understood. The nominative, whether expressed or not, must always be of the second person, either singular or plural. The imperative mood is used for commanding or entreating. No person but the one spoken to, can be commanded or entreated to do a thing : for, to command one's self is absurd ; to command a third or absent person, impossible.

Obs. 2. In the familiar style, modern writers apply *you* to the singular and plural numbers ; but in grave compositions, *thou* only is used in the singular.

NOTE.—The objective cases are governed in the same manner as those under lesson X.

LESSON XII.

VERBS IN THE INDICATIVE AND INFINITIVE MOODS.

He strives to learn.	He advances to attack
They strive to im-	the foe.
prove.	Romain is ordered to
They love to mock	sail.
him.	

- They were ordered to decline it. My father will permit me to write.
- I am to be offended. You ought to be comforted.
- Silway is to be executed. They are to be imprisoned.
- He is eager to learn. I commanded him to do it.
- Edward ordered the commoners to elect members. A close pursuit will cause the lion to attack his pursuers.
- He will be anxious to see his friends. The judges ordered the sheriff to take sufficient bail.
- The sheriff permitted the prisoner to depart. Clinton requested Spencer to favour his election.
- William wishes to gain employment. James assisted him to protect himself.
- I will strive to write good copies.
- It is determined to disinherit Joseph.
- He made them comprehend the sayings.

He strives to learn.

He and *strives* fall under the *fifth* and *sixth* rules.

*To learn** is a regular neuter verb, (*Name the tenses, &c.*) It is in the infinitive mood, present tense, and governed by *strives*.

* The present tense of the infinitive mood, of active and neuter verbs, is the root from whence all the other parts originate.

RULE 9.—The infinitive mood may be governed by verbs, nouns, pronouns, participles, or adjectives.

How is the infinitive mood used? How many tenses has it?

Obs. 1. When an objective case precedes the infinitive mood of the neuter verb *to be*, another objective may follow it: as, "I know *her to be* a virtuous woman." This depends upon the seventh rule.

Obs. 2. The participle *being*, derived from the verb *to be*, may, when it agrees with a nominative case, have another nominative after it: as, "He *being* a man of uncommon address, dispelled the tempest that threatened him."

LESSON XIII.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD INDEPENDENT.

To confess the truth, I was much in fault.

To tell the whole, I saw him do it.

To proceed, I expect the sacrifice must be made.

To speak plainly, I heard him declare it.

To conclude, the power can never return.

To exert his power, he oppressed his men.

To gain his ends, he used nefarious practices.

To immortalize his name he sacrificed his life.

To confess, &c.

To confess is a regular active verb, &c. is in the infinitive mood, present tense, and independent of the remaining part of the sentence.

RULE 10.—The infinitive mood, when not depending on the remaining part of the sentence, is independent.

LESSON XIV.

THE INFINITIVE MOOD USED AS THE NOMINATIVE CASE TO VERBS.

To write a fair hand requires patience.

To excel requires much study.

To abandon friends will sink a man's character.

To support a just war is praise-worthy.

To decline good offers shows weakness.

To protect innocence is commendable.

To practice religion is our duty

To sing vulgar songs will degrade a man.

To be wise is the study of our lives.

To write a fair hand requires patience.

To write is an irregular active verb, &c. It is in the infinitive mood present tense.

The words *a*, *fair*, and *hand*, depend on the first, third, and eighth rules.

To write a fair hand is used as the nominative case to *requires*.

RULE 11. A verb in the infinitive mood, or a number of words, may be used as the nominative case to a verb in the third person singular.

Obs. 1. In these cases, the sentences are inverted. Their natural order would require the neuter pronoun *it* before the verb : as, “ *It requires patience to write a fair hand.* ”

Obs. 2. When the infinitive mood, or a number of words, is used as the nominative case to another verb, and an adjective follows the latter verb, without a noun expressed or understood ; the adjective agrees with the words used as the nominative case : as, “ *To support a just war is praise-worthy.* ” Here *praise-worthy* is an adjective agreeing with the words *to support a just war*.

LESSON XV.

ADVERBS QUALIFYING VERBS, ADJECTIVES, AND
OTHER ADVERBS.

I love to converse freely.

He used very good words.

I do not despise him.

They wish to be treated politely.

We should pray fervently.

He acted clandestinely.

They then pursued their journey.

He unexpectedly met the messenger.

I think his sermons are well written.

He loves to talk openly.

You cannot be too well paid.

Speak frankly ; do not deceive.

It should be religiously observed.

The author was violently opposed.

They caused him to be shamefully treated.

I hope you will be prepared.

I love to converse freely.

The words *I, love, and to converse*, depend upon the fifth, sixth, and ninth rules.

Freely is an adverb qualifying *to converse*.

RULE 12. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs. They require an appropriate situation in the sentence : viz. for the most part before adjectives, after verbs active and neuter, and frequently between the auxiliary and the verb.

What is an adverb ?

LESSON XVI.

REPOSITIONS GOVERNING NOUNS IN THE OBJECTIVE CASE.

He went from London to York.

He touched at Gibraltar.

He sailed up the Delaware.

He informed them concerning the contract.

They landed at New-York.

They called at the house of Mr. Granger.

They met on the plains of Fontenoy.

Tamerlane met Bajazet near Ancyra.

Our first parents were planted in Eden.

On the banks of the river Granicus.

Burgoyne was defeated at Stillwater.

In youth prepare for old age.

In the year of our Lord.

Arsenals are established at Springfield.

Savages formerly resided on the banks of the Ohio.

He went from London to York.

He and *went* depend on the fifth and sixth rules.

From is a preposition.

What is a preposition? How are they generally placed? What are the principal prepositions?

London is a proper noun, of the third person, singular number, neuter gender, in the objective case, and governed by *from*.

RULE 13. Prepositions govern the objective case.

What is a proper noun?

LESSON XVII.

THE COPULATIVE CONJUNCTION *And.*

James and John have commenced the sale of land.

The man and boy went to Hartford.

The king and queen appeared in their royal robes.

Virtue and vice form a great contrast.

He obtained a horse and sleigh.

William and Henry will go.

Decatur and Bainbridge have met and vanquished the enemy.

The army is composed of ten thousand cavalry and fifteen thousand infantry.

He overtook and vanquished them.

Cæsar marched, saw, and conquered.

Johnson wrote and published several books.

The Romans strove to conquer, and then to destroy.

Denon and Langray are ordered to join the fleet without delay.

James and Joseph will do it.

Pride and self confidence tarnish the most brilliant qualities.

Their military virtues had often led them to victory and to glory.

Bad men die and leave no mourners.

James and John have commenced, &c.

James is a proper noun, of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, and in the nominative case.

And is a copulative conjunction.

What are conjunctions? How are conjunctions divided? What do copulative conjunctions serve to do? Which are they?

John is a proper noun, of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, in the nominative case, and connected to *James* by the conjunction *and*.

RULE 14. Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns.

James and John taken together, are the nominative case to *have commenced*.

RULE 15. Two or more nouns in the singular number, joined by one or more copulative conjunctions, expressed or understood, must have verbs, nouns or pronouns, agreeing with them in the plural number.

LESSON XVIII.

DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

Either Samuel or Rufus will do it.

Either George or Amos will disagree.

Neither negligence nor folly caused this mistake.

Neither love nor hatred has done it.

Either skill or diligence would have saved the army.

John, James, or Joseph, intends to accompany me.

There is in many minds, neither knowledge nor understanding.

A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read it in a metaphor.

It is not its frequency or its difficulty we complain of.

Death or some worse misfortune soon divides them.

Neither character nor dialogue was yet understood.

Either Samuel or Rufus will do it.

Either is a disjunctive conjunction.

How are disjunctive conjunctions used?—Which are they?

Samuel is a proper noun, of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, and the nominative case to *will do*.—Rule 5.

Or is a disjunctive conjunction.

Rufus is a proper noun, of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, in the nominative case.

inative case, and connected to *Samuel* by the conjunction *or*.—Rule 14.

Will do is an irregular active verb, &c. It is in the indicative mood, first future tense, of the third person, singular number, and agrees with *Samuel*.

RULE 16. The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately and singly, it must be in the singular number.

LESSON XIX.

PARTICIPLES AGREEING WITH NOUNS.

I am walking.

He loved and esteemed, became vain.

He having returned, was chosen consul.

They applauded and honoured, soon became corrupted.

The work forwarded by art, derived strength.

The book being highly estimated, was purchased at a great price.

Being caught in the fact, they were executed.

Comparisons used by the sacred poets, are generally short.

Having lived honestly, he became rich.

I am walking.

I and *am* fall under the fifth and sixth rules. *Walking* is a present participle agreeing with *I*.

RULE 17. Participles, when used as such, must agree with nouns or pronouns, expressed or understood.

What is a participle? How many participles are there?

Obs. 1.—The present participle of all active and neuter verbs ends in *ing*; as, from the verb *to love*, comes *loving*; *declare*, *declaring*, &c.

The present passive participle is formed by adding the perfect participle of the same verb to the present participle of the neuter verb *to be*: thus, *loved* is the perfect participle of the verb *to love*; but when joined to *being*, it becomes the present passive participle.

Obs. 2.—The perfect participle may be distinguished from the verb, by its admitting a relative pronoun and some tense of the neuter verb *to be* before it, and making sense: as, “He *loved* and *esteemed*, became vain;” or, “He *who was loved* and *esteemed*, became vain.” In the latter case, *loved* and *esteemed*, by the addition of *was*, become passive verbs.

Obs. 3.—The present participle *may*, with propriety, be added to the neuter verb *to be*, and then be considered as the principal verb: thus, instead of saying, “I *teach*, thou *teachest*, he *teaches*,” &c.; we may say, “I *am teach-*

5, thou art teaching, he is teaching," &c. :
 d instead of "I taught, &c. ; "I was teach-
 5," &c. and so on through, all the variations
 the auxiliary.

LESSON XX.

ARTICLES USED AS NOUNS, AND GOVERNING
 OBJECTIVE CASES.

By establishing good laws, our peace is se-
 cured.

In expecting long life, we may be disappoint-
 ed.

He was censured for having restrained her.
 For not supporting good morals, they dis-
 missed him.

By compelling them to act justly, he obtain-
 ed satisfaction.

By hearing others, we may learn.

By expressing our thoughts too freely, we
 frequently make enemies.

Their estimating the prize too highly, was
 detrimental.

Distinctness in delivering orations, is a capit-
 al rule.

In tracing the origin of eloquence.

In expressing the different characters of
 style.

By establishing good laws, &c.

By is a preposition.

Establishing is a present participle, used as a noun, of the third person, singular number in the objective case; and governed by *by*.—Rule 13.

Good is an adjective agreeing with *laws*.—Rule 3.

Laws is a common noun, of the third person, plural number, neuter gender, in the objective case, and governed by *establishing*.

RULE 18: The present and compound perfect participles of the active voice, govern words in the same manner as the verbs do from which they are derived.

LESSON XXI.

NOUNS IN CONJUNCTION WITH PARTICIPLES.

Bonaparté being conquered, the King was restored.

Order being restored, the house progressed.

David having killed Goliath, the Philistines were overcome.

Wellington having returned to England, tranquillity was enjoyed in France.

The manuscript being finished, he caused it to be published.

Egypt being conquered, Alexander returned to Syria.

Alexander having wounded the equerry of Arius, the Persians imagined that their king was killed.

The army having arrived at Ecbatana, Tamerlane gave orders to attack the enemy.

The prince of Orange having besieged Maestricht, the commandant assembled the principal officers.

Bonaparte being conquered, &c.

Bonaparte is a proper noun, of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, in the nominative case, and in conjunction to the participle *being conquered*.

RULE 19. A noun in conjunction with a participle, and not connected with the remaining part of the sentence, is put in the nominative case absolute.

Obs.—This nominative is called absolute, because it does not depend upon any other word in the sentence.

LESSON XXII.

PERSONS OR THINGS ADDRESSED.

Gentlemen of the jury.

Soldiers, you have precipitated like a torrent.

Romans, you seem to express more joy.

Boys, whisper not in school.

Samuel, go to church.

My Lords, I cannot repress my indignation.

You, holy prelates, save this country from this sin.

Girls, mind your studies.

Did not you, sir, put a guinea into my pocket?

Lord Windham, what has been the difficulty?

My son! my son! I will live to bless you.

Madam, you make me proud.

My Lord, I will obey your commands.

Note — The words depending upon interjections, have so near a resemblance to those of a direct address, that they may very properly be classed under the same general head. A few examples follow.

Ah, Sir Thomas! If honour is dear to you, oppose him not.

O, my father! I cannot bear it.

O, noble Englishmen! how are you fallen from your ancient glory!

O, traitor! you shall fall by my sword!

O, my beloved Arthur! I will avenge your cause.

Gentlemen of the Jury.

Gentlemen is a common noun, of the second person, plural number, masculine gender, and in the nominative case independent.

RULE 20. When a direct address is made, the noun or pronoun is in the nominative case independent.

Obs. 1.—The person or thing addressed, must always be of the second person; and if it is followed by a verb, the verb cannot agree with it, but must have either *thou* or *you*, expressed or understood, for its nominative.

Obs. 2.—The interjections *O!* *Oh!* and *Ah!* require the nominative case of a noun or pronoun, in the second person; as, *O ye hypocrites!* *O thou* who dwellest. &c. But the objective case in the first person; as, *O me!* *Oh me!* *Ah me!*

LESSON XXIII.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS.

The jury have found a bill.

The multitude eagerly pursue pleasure as their chief good.

The meeting was large.

The council were divided in their sentiments.

The peasantry go barefoot, and the middle sort make use of wooden shoes.

The house of Commons had little weight.

Stephen's party was entirely broken.

The jury have found a bill. :

The is a definite article, agreeing with jury.—
Rule 2.

Jury is a collective noun, of the third person, and nominative case to *have found*.

RULE 21. A noun of multitude or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the singular or plural number: yet, not without regard to the sense, as conveying unity or plurality of idea.

LESSON XXIV.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

The man who practices virtue, will receive a glorious reward.

He who promotes industry, is a useful member of society.

The vessel which captured the Java, was the Constitution.

I am the Lord who leadeth thee by the way thou shouldst go.

God, who appeared to Moses on mount Sinai, now exists, and will continue to exist forever.

She is the woman that possesses religion.

He who strives to learn, will be applauded.

They who continue faithful, will be rewarded.

The man who practices virtue, will receive a glorious reward.

The is a definite article, agreeing with *man*.
—Rule 2.

Man is a common noun, &c. It is the nominative case to *will receive*.—Rule 5.

Who is a relative pronoun, relating to *man* for its antecedent.

RULE 22. The relative must agree with its antecedent in gender, number, and person. *The relative is always of the neuter gender, when it relates to a part of a sentence, or a whole sentence.*

It is of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, and the nominative case to *practices*.

RULE 23. The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb.

What is a relative pronoun? Which are the relatives? To what are *who* and *which* applied? How is *that* used?

Obs. 1.—The relative *who*, is so much appropriated to persons, that there is, in general, harshness in the application of it, except to the proper names of persons, or the general terms,

man, woman, &c. We hardly consider the children as persons, because that term gives us the idea of reason; and therefore the application of the personal relative *who*, seems harsh and forced.

Obs. 2.—*Which* is applied to animals and inanimate things. It is sometimes appropriated to terms which imply the idea of persons, as expressed by some circumstance or epithet: as, “That *faction which* most powerfully opposed his pretensions.”

Obs. 3.—The relative *that* is applied to persons as well as things; but after an adjective in the superlative degree, and after the adjective *same*, it is generally used in preference to *who* and *which*. It must also be used in preference to other relatives, where persons make but a part of the antecedent: as, “The woman and the estate *that* became,” &c.

Obs. 4.—*Who*, *which*, and *what*, when used in asking questions, are called interrogative pronouns: as, “*Who* said it?” “*Which* of the houses are sold?” “*What* are your commands?” “*What* sum do you demand?” “*What* horse will you have?”

LESSON XXIV.—Continued.

They are the ladies whom I admire.

They are men whom nothing will satisfy.

The horses which James found, belong in Hebron.

Emperors are the scourges of mankind, whom fortune has exalted.

I am the Lord who leadeth thee by the way thou shouldst go ; and I will bring thee from the Babylonian captivity in which thou hast long dwelt,

I am he whose name is eternal, and whom thou shouldst serve.

The wood which I bought was deceptive.

The horse on which I rode was an excellent beast.

They are the ladies whom I admire.

The words, *they, are, the, ladies*, depend on the fifth, sixth, second, and seventh rules.

Whom is a relative pronoun, relating to *ladies* for its antecedent.—Rule 22.—It is of the third person, plural number, feminine gender, in the objective case, and governed by *admire*.

RULE 24. When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word on which it depends.

Obs.—When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either :—as, “ I am the general *who* command you :” or,

"I am the *general* who commands you." *Who* in the first instance, relates to *I*; in the second, to *general*.

LESSON XXIV.—Concluded.

THE COMPOUND RELATIVES WHAT AND WHOEVER.

This is what I wanted.

(Fully expressed.)

This is that which I wanted.

Let come what may come.

(Fully expressed.)

Let that come which may come.

What you'd have it, make it.

(Fully expressed.)

Make it to be that which you would have it to be.

What we contended for is removed.

(Fully expressed.)

That for which we contended, is removed.

Whatever we do secretly, shall be displayed in the clearest light.

What benefits every man, is useful.

He formed a just idea of what we ourselves are.

Such writers as* have no standard on which to form themselves, except what chances to be fashionable and popular.

**As* is here used as a relative.

Whoever obtains power, by other means
 than what the community have prescribed,
 has no right.

(Fully expressed.)

He who obtains. &c.

Whoever exceeds the power given him by
 the law, ceases, in that, to be a magistrate.

Whoever strives to increase the public good,
 may be ranked among the best friends of our
 species.

This is what I wanted.

This is a demonstrative adjective pronoun,
 used as a noun. It is of the third person, sin-
 gular number, and nominative case to *is*.—
 Rule 5.

Is is an irregular neuter verb. &c. It agrees
 with *this*.—Rule 6.

What is a kind of compound relative, in-
 cluding both the antecedent and the relative,
 and is equivalent to *that which*.

That is a demonstrative adjective pronoun,
 used as a noun, of the third person, singular
 number, and nominative case after *is*.—Rule 7.

Which is a relative pronoun, relating to *that*
 for its antecedent —Rule 22.—It is of the third
 person, singular number, neuter gender, in the
 objective case, and governed by *wanted*.—
 Rule 24.

Obs. 1.—When *what* is used as a compound
 relative, the scholar should, after dissecting it,
 parse the several words to which it is equiva-

lent, in the same manner as though they were written separately.

Obs. 2.—In the following, and some other sentences, the conjunction *as* becomes a relative, and is used as such.

Such persons *as* practice piety will be rewarded.

Such rulers *as* Spain now possesses, are a disgrace to the nation.

LESSON XXV.

NOUNS OF EXPLANATION.

George* Washington, president of the United States, was an able commander.

Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles, possessed all the virtues which adorn the Christian.

Alexander, by the grace of God, emperor of all the Russias, promulgate this law.

Samuel Thornton, the wretch who murdered Ross, will be executed.

Colton the musician will be there.

*When one proper noun qualifies another, i. e. unites with it; the one so qualifying is used adjectively.

The emperor Antonius wrote an excellent treatise.

Charlemagne, emperor of the West, laid the foundation of European greatness.

Roland, the celebrated general of **Charlemagne**, fell in crossing the Pyrenees.

Ralph de Glanville, chief justiciary of **England**, gained a great victory over the Scots.

Gaston de Foix, nephew to the king of **France**, performed, in a few months, many great achievements.

George Washington, president, &c.

George is a proper noun, used as an adjective, and agrees with *Washington*.—Rule 3.

Washington is a proper noun, of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, and nominative case to *was*.—Rule 5.

President is a common noun, of the third person, singular number, masculine gender, in the Nominative case, and put in apposition to *Washington*.

RULE 25. Nouns explaining other nouns, are put in apposition to those nouns which they explain.

Obs.—Nouns of explanation are those which name some circumstance, office, rank, &c. which tend to illustrate and clearly ascertain the person meant: they must consequently be placed in the same case.

The best modern writers, says Mr. Murray, avoid this mode of expression. But his assertions are not true as it respects all distinguished modern writers. Addison, Milton, Hume, and Jefferson, have made use of it. Blair and Priestly govern the relative *which*, in the same manner.

Having explained the most important parts of parsing, I shall close the lessons with a few remarks.

When the scholar has carefully studied them, and before any other book is substituted, it will be necessary for him to review them. This he should continue to do, until master of all the sentences and questions.

No unreasonable anxiety for new books should be allowed ; for here the young grammarian will find a sufficient field in which he can extend his researches and acquirements.

Diligence is a principal requisite to form accurate grammarians. Without this, no person can excel in any branch of education, but with it, and a careful attention to the preceding rules, all difficulties relating to Syntax, will, in a short time vanish.

PART IV.

OF PROSODY.

PROSODY consists of two parts: the former teaches the true **PRONUNCIATION** of words, comprising **ACCENT**, **QUANTITY**, **EMPHASIS**, **PAUSE**, and **TONE**; the latter, the laws of **VERSIFICATION**.

OF PRONUNCIATION.

Section 1.—Of Accent.

ACCENT is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice, on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them: as, in the word *presume*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, and second syllable *sume*, which take the accent.

Section 2.—Of Quantity.

THE QUANTITY of a syllable is that time which it occupies in pronouncing it. It is considered LONG or SHORT.

A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel; which occasions it to be slowly joined in pronunciation with the following letter; as, Fāll, tāle, mōōd, hōūse, fēature.

A syllable is short, when the accent is on the consonant; which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter; as, ānt, bōnnēt, húngēr.

A long syllable generally requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it; thus, Māte and nōte, should be pronounced as slowly again as, Măt and nőt.

Section 3.—Of Emphasis.

BY EMPHASIS is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words on which we design to lay a particular stress, and to show how they affect the rest of the sentence. Sometimes the emphatic words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a greater stress.

Section 4.—Of Pauses.

PAUSES OR RESTS in speaking and reading, are a total cessation of the voice, during a perceptible, and in many cases, a measurable space of time.

Section 5.—Of Tones.

TONES are different both from emphasis and pauses, consisting in the modulation of the voice, the notes or variations which we employ in the expression of our sentiments.

OF VERSIFICATION.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables according to certain laws.

RHyme is the correspondence of the last sound of one verse, to the last sound of another.

OF POETICAL FEET.

A certain number of syllables connected, form a foot. They are called *feet*, because it is by their aid, that the voice as it were, steps along through the verse in a measured pace.

All feet used in poetry, consist either of two, or of three syllables ; and

re reducible to eight kinds ; four of two syllables, and four of three, as follows :

DISSYLLABLE.

TRISYLLABLE.

A Trochee - ˘

A Dactyl - ˘ ˘ ˘

An Iambus ˘ -

An Amphibrach ˘ - ˘

A Spondee - -

An Anapæst ˘ ˘ -

A Pyrrhic ˘ ˘

A Tribrach ˘ ˘ ˘

A Trochee has the first syllable accented, and the last unaccented ; as, **H**ātefŭl pétish.

An Iambus has the first syllable unaccented, and the latter accented ; as, Bětrāy, consist.

A Spondee has both the words or syllables accented ; as, The pāle mōōn.

A Pyrrhic has both the words or syllables unaccented ; as, ōn thē tall tree.

A Dactyl has the first syllable accented, and the two latter, unaccented ; as, Lāboŭřēr, pōssible.

An Amphibrach has the first and last syllables unaccented, and the middle one accented ; as, Dēlightfūl, domestic.

An Anapæst has the two first syllables unaccented, and the last accented : as, Cōntrăvēne, acquiēsce.

A Tribrach has all its syllables unaccented ; as, Nūmērăblē, cōnquerable.

Some of these may be denominated *principal* feet ; as pieces of poetry may be wholly or chiefly formed of any of them. Such are the Iambus, Trochee, Dactyl, and Anapæst. The others may be termed *secondary* feet ; because their chief use is to diversify the numbers and to improve the verse.

PUNCTUATION.

PUNCTUATION is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of making the different pauses which the sense, and an accurate pronunciation require.

The *Comma* represents the shortest pause ; the *Semicolon*, a pause double that of the comma ; the *Colon* double that of the semicolon ; and the *Period* double that of the colon.

OF THE COMMA.

The *Comma* usually separates those parts of a sentence, which, though very closely connected in sense and construction, require a pause between them.

RULE 1. With respect to a simple sentence, the several words of which it is composed, have so near a relation to each other, that, in general, no points are requisite, except a full stop at the end of it : as, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." "Every part of nature swarms with living creatures."

A simple sentence, however, when it is a long one, and the nominative case is accompanied with inseparable adjuncts, may admit of a pause immediately before the verb : as, "The good taste of the present age, has not allowed us to neglect the cultivation of the English language." "To be totally indifferent to praise or censure, is a real defect in character."

RULE 2. When the connection of the different parts of a simple sentence, is interrupted by an imperfect phrase, a comma is usually introduced before the beginning and at the end of the phrase : as, "I remember, *with gratitude*, his goodness to me." "His work is, *in many respects*, very imperfect. It is, *therefore*, not much approved." But when the interruptions are slight and unimportant, the comma is better omitted : as, "Flattery is certainly pernicious." "There is *surely* a pleasure in beneficence."

When two or more nouns occur in construction, they are parted by a comma. The husband, wife, and child.

children suffered extremely." "They took away their furniture, clothes, and stock in trade."

From this rule there is mostly an exception, with regard to two nouns closely connected by a conjunction: as, "Virtue and vice form a strong contrast to each other." "Libertines call religion bigotry *or* superstition." If the parts connected are not short, a comma may be inserted, though the conjunction is expressed: as, "Romances may be said to be miserable rhapsodies, *or* dangerous incentives to evil."

RULE 4. Two or more adjectives belonging to the same substantive, are likewise separated by commas: as, "Plain, honest truth wants no artificial covering." "David was a brave, wise, and pious man."

But two adjectives immediately connected by a conjunction, are not separated by a comma: as, "Truth is fair *and* artless." "We must be wise *or* foolish: there is no medium."

RULE 5. Two or more verbs, having the same nominative case, and immediately following one another, are also separated by commas: as, "Virtue supports in adversity, moderates in prosperity." "In a letter we may advise, exhort, comfort, request, and discuss."

Two verbs immediately connected by a conjunction, are an exception to the rule: as, "The study of natural history elevates the mind."

Two or more participles are subject to a similar rule and exception.

RULE 6. Two or more adverbs immediately succeeding each other, must be separated by commas : as, "We are fearfully, wonderfully framed." "We must act prudently, steadily, and vigorously."

When two adverbs are joined by a conjunction, they are not parted by a comma : as, "Some men sin deliberately *and* presumptuously."

RULE 7. When participles are followed by something that depends upon them, they are generally separated from the rest of the sentence by commas : as, "The king, *approving the plan*, put it in execution." "His talents, *formed for great enterprises*, could not fail of rendering him conspicuous."

RULE 8. When a conjunction is parted by a phrase or sentence from the verb to which it belongs, such intervening phrase has usually a comma at each extremity : as, "They set out early, *and*, before the dawn of day, arrived at the destined place."

RULE 9. Expressions in a direct address, are separated from the rest of the sentence by commas : as, "*My son*, give me thy heart."—"I am obliged to you, *my friends*, for your many favours."

RULE 10. The case absolute, and the infinitive mood absolute, are separated by commas from the body of the sentence : as, "*His father*

ying, he succeeded to the estate." "At length, *their ministry performed*, they left the world in peace." "To confess the truth, I was much in fault."

RULE 11. Nouns in apposition, that is, nouns added to other nouns in the same case, by way of explication, or illustration, when accompanied with adjuncts, are set off by commas: as, "Paul the apostle to the gentiles, was eminent for his zeal and knowledge." "George Washington, president of the United States, was an able commander."

But if such nouns are single, or only form a proper name, they are not divided; as, Paul the apostle. "The emperor Antonius wrote an excellent book."

RULE 12. Simple members of sentences connected by comparatives, are for the most part distinguished by the comma: as, "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so does my soul pant after thee" "Better is a dinner of herbs with love, *than* a stalled ox and hatred with it."

If the members in a comparative sentence are short, the comma is, in general, better omitted: as, "How much *better* is it to get wisdom *than* gold."

RULE 13. When words are placed in opposition to each other, or with some marked variety, they require to be distinguished by a comma: as,

"Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not dull:

Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing, full."

"Good men in this frail, imperfect state, are often found, not only in unison *with*, but in opposition *to*, the views and conduct of one another."

Sometimes when the word with which the last preposition agrees, is single, it is better to omit the comma before it: as, "Many states were in alliance *with*, and under the protection of Rome."

The same rule and restriction must be applied where two or more nouns refer to the same preposition: as, "He was composed both under the threatening, and at the approach *of* a cruel and lingering death."

RULE 14. A remarkable expression, or a short observation, somewhat in the manner of a quotation, may be properly marked with a comma: as, "It hurts a man's pride to say, I do not know." Plutarch calls lying, the vice of slaves.

RULE 15. Relative pronouns are connective words, and generally admit a comma before them: as, "He preaches sublimely, *who* lives a sober, righteous, and pious life."

But when two members or phrases are closely connected by a relative, restraining the general notion of the antecedent to a particular sense, the comma should be omitted: as, "Self defence is the sacrifice *which* virtue must make."

This rule applies equally to cases in which the relative is not expressed, but understood : as, "It was from piety, warm and unaffected, that his morals derived strength."

RULE 16. A simple member of a sentence, contained within another, or following another, must be distinguished by the comma : as, "To improve time, whilst we are blessed with health, will smooth the bed of sickness." "Very often, while we are complaining of the vanity, and the evils of human life, we make that vanity, and we increase those evils."

If however the members succeeding each other, are very closely connected, the comma is unnecessary : as, "Revelation tells us how we may obtain happiness."

When a verb in the infinitive mood, follows its governing verb, with several words between them, those words should usually have a comma at the end of them : as, "It ill becomes good and wise men, to oppose and degrade one another."

Several verbs in the infinitive mood, having a common dependence, and succeeding one another, are also divided by commas : as, "To relieve the indigent, to comfort the afflicted, and to protect the innocent, are humane and noble employments."

RULE 17. When the verb *to be* is followed by another verb in the infinitive mood, which, by transposition, might be made the nominative case to it, the former is generally separ-

ated from the latter verb, by a comma : as
 “ The most obvious remedy is, to withdraw
 from all associations with bad men.”

RULE 18. When circumstances or adjuncts
 are of importance, and often when the natural
 order of them is inverted, they may be set off
 by commas : as, “ Virtue must be formed and
 supported, not by infrequent acts, but by daily
 and repeated exertions.” “ Vices, like shadows,
 towards the evening of life, grow great
 and monstrous.”

RULE 19. When a verb is understood, a
 comma may often be properly introduced : as
 “ From law arises security ; from security, curi-
 osity ; from curiosity, knowledge.”

RULE 20. The words, *now, so, hence, again, first, secondly, formerly, now, lastly, above all, on the contrary, in the next place, in short, and all other words and phrases of the same kind,* must generally be separated from the context by a comma.

OF THE SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other,

as those which are distinguished by a colon.

The semicolon is sometimes used, when the preceding member of the sentence does not of itself give a complete sense, but depends on the following clause : and sometimes when the sense of that member would be complete without the concluding one ; as, in the following instances : "As the desire of approbation, when it works according to reason, improves the amiable part of our species in every thing that is laudable ; so nothing is more destructive to them, when it is governed by vanity and folly."

OF THE COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon ; but not so independent as separate distinct sentences.

The colon may be properly applied in the three following cases.

1. When a member of a sentence is complete in itself, but followed by some supplemental remark, or further illustration of the subject : as, "Nature feels her inability to

extricate herself from the consequences of guilt : the gospel reveals the plan of divine interposition and aid."

2. When several semicolons have preceded, and a still greater pause is necessary, in order to mark the connecting or concluding sentiment.

3. The colon is commonly used when an example, a quotation, or a speech is introduced : as, "The scripture gives us an amiable representation of Deity, in these words : 'God is love.'"

OF THE PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, and not connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period. The period should be used after all abbreviated words : as, "M. S. P. S. N. B." &c.

OF THE DASH.

The dash may be used with propriety, when the sentence breaks off abruptly ; when a significant pause is required ; or when there is an unexpect-

and turn in the sentiment : as, “ If thou wert he ; so much respected once—but oh ! how fallen ! how degraded ! ”

OF THE INTERROGATION POINT. ?

A note of interrogation is used at the end of interrogative sentences ; that is, when a question is asked : as, “ Who adorned the heavens with such exquisite beauty ? ” “ Who will accompany me ? ”

OF THE EXCLAMATION POINT. !

The note of exclamation is applied to expressions of sudden emotion, surprise, joy, grief, &c. and also to invocations and addresses : as, “ My friend ! this conduct amazes me ! ” “ Bless the Lord, O my soul ! ”

The interrogation and exclamation points are indeterminate as to their quantity and time, and may be equivalent, in that respect, to a semicolon, &

colon, or a period, as the case may require. They mark an elevation of the voice..

OF THE PARENTHESIS. ()

A Parenthesis is a clause containing some necessary information, or useful remark, introduced into the body of a sentence obliquely, and which may be omitted without injuring the grammatical construction : as,

“ And was the ransom paid ? It was ; and
paid
(What can exalt his bounty more ?) for
thee.”

The parenthesis marks a moderate depression of the voice, and may be accompanied with every point which the sense would require if the parenthetical characters were removed.

DIRECTIONS

RESPECTING THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

It is proper to begin with a capital.

1. The first word of every book, chapter, letter, note, or any other piece of writing.

2. The first word after a period ; and if the two sections are totally independent, after a note of interrogation or exclamation.

3. The appellations of the Deity ; as, God, Jehovah, the Almighty, the Supreme Being, the Lord, Providence, the Messiah, the Holy Spirit.

4. Proper names of persons, places, streets, mountains, rivers, ships ; as, George, York, the Strand, the Alps, the Thames, the Seahorse.

5. Adjectives derived from the proper names of places ; as, Grecian, Roman, English, French, Italian, &c.

6. The first word of a quotation, introduced after a colon, or when it is in a direct form : as, " Always remember this ancient maxim : ' Know thyself.' "

The first word of an example may also very properly begin with a capital.

7. Every substantive and principal word in the title of books ; as, Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language. Thompson's Seasons.

8. The first word of every line in poetry.

9. The pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*, are written in capitals.

Other words, besides the preceding, may begin with capitals, when they are remarkably emphatical, or the principal subject of the composition.

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX,

CONTAINING

Instances of false Syntax, adapted to the most important rules.

N. B. Such words as need correction are printed in *Italic letters*. Of these, some are wrong and others superfluous. In some cases words must be added.

RULE 1.

The profligate man is seldom or never found to be *the* good husband, *the* good father, or *the* beneficent neighbour.

True charity is not *the* meteor, which occasionally glares; but *the* luminary, which, in its orderly and regular course, dispenses benignant influence.

Drunkenness renders *the* man of the brightest parts, *the* common jest of the meanest clown.

Purity has its seat in the heart, but extends its influence over so much of the outward conduct, as to form *the* great and material part of *the* character.

He is a much better writer than a reader.

RULE 2.

The fire, *the* air, *the* earth, and *the* water, are a four elements of *the* philosophers.

Drunkenness impairs the understanding; wastes *an* estate; destroys reputation; and consumes *a* body.

The king has conferred on him *the* title of *the* duke.

Man is the noblest work of *a* creation.

Wisest and best men sometimes commit errors.

Reason was given to *the* man to control his passions.

RULE 3.

These kind of indulgence softens the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you have been playing *this* two hours.

Those sort of favours did real injury, under the appearance of kindness.

The chasm made by the earthquake, was one hundred *fathom* in depth, and twenty foot broad.

How many a *torrow* should we avoid, if we were not industrious to make them.

By discussing what relates to each *particulars* in *their* order, we shall better understand the subject.

RULE 4.

My ancestors virtue is not mine.

His brothers offence will not condemn him.

I will not destroy the city for *ten* sake.

Nevertheless *Asa* his heart was perfect with the Lord.

A mothers tenderness and a *fathers* care, are *natures* gifts for *mans* advantage.

Wisdoms precepts form the good *mans* intent.

A mans manners frequently influence his fortune.

RULES 5, 6, 7.

Disappointments *they* sinks the heart of man: but the renewal of hope it give consolation.

He *dare* not act contrary to his instructions.

Fifty pounds of wheat *contains* forty pounds of flour.

The mechanism of clocks and watches *were* totally unknown five centuries ago.

The number of the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland *do not exceed sixteen millions.*

Nothing but vain and foolish pursuits *delight some persons.*

So much of ability and merit *are seldom found.*

In the conduct of Parmenio, a mixture of wisdom and folly *were* very conspicuous.

He is an author of more credit than Plutarch, or any other that *write* lives too hastily.

The inquisitive and curious is generally talkative.

Great pains *has* been taken to reconcile the parties.

I am sorry to say it, but there *was* more equivocators than one.

It was *him* that said it.

There *is* many occasions in life, in which silence and simplicity *is* true wisdom.

In him *were* happily blended true dignity, with softness of manners.

The support of so many of his relations, *were* a heavy tax upon his industry; but thou *knows* he paid it cheerfully.

The fame of this man, and of his wonderful actions, *was* diffused throughout the country.

Thou *should* love thy neighbour as sincerely as thou *loves* thyself.

Have thou no better reason for censuring thy friend and companion?

Thou, who is the author and bestower of life, *can* doubtless restore it also; but whether thou *will* please to restore it, or not, that thou *only know*.

RULE 8.

They *who* opulence has made proud, and *who* luxury has corrupted, cannot relish the simple pleasures of nature.

You have reason to dread his wrath, which one day will destroy *ye* both.

Who have I reason to love so much as this friend of my youth?

Ye, who were dead hath he quickened.

Who did they entertain so freely?

The man *who* he raised from obscurity, is dead.

He and *they* we know, but *whom* are you?

She that is idle and mischievous, reprove sharply.

He who committed the offence you should correct; not *I* who am innocent.

They who he had most injured, he had the greatest reason to love.

He invited my brother and *I* to see and examine his library.

That is the friend *who* you must receive cordially, and *who* you cannot esteem too highly.

RULE 9.

It is better *live* on a little, than *outlive* a good deal.

You ought not *walk* too hastily.

I wish him not *wrestle* with his happiness.

I need not *solicit* him to do a kind action.

I dare not *proceed* so hastily, lest I should give offense.

I have seen some young persons *to conduct* themselves very discreetly.

It is the difference of their conduct, which makes us *to approve* the one, and *to reject* the other.

They acted with so much reserve, that some persons doubted *them to be sincere*.

And the multitude wondered, when they *saw the lame to walk, and the blind to see.*

RULE 10.

RULE 11.

To do unto all men, as we would that they, in similar circumstances, should do unto us, *constitute* the great principle of virtue.

From a fear of the world's censure, to be ashamed of the practice of precepts which the heart approves and embraces, *mark* a feeble and imperfect character.

To live soberly, righteously, and piously, *are* required of all men.

To be of a pure and humble mind, to exercise benevolence towards others, to cultivate piety towards God, is the sure means of becoming perfect and happy.

RULE 12.

He was pleasing *not often* because he was vain.

William *nobly* acted, though he was unsuccessful.

We may *happily* live, though our possessions are small.

It cannot be impertinent or ridiculous *therefore* to remonstrate.

He offered an apology which being *not* admitted, he became submissive.

These things should be *never* separated.

He was determined to invite *back* the king, and to call *together* his friends.

My opinion was given on *rather* a cursory perusal of the book.

RULE 13.

We are all accountable creatures, each for *himself*.

They willingly, and of *themselves*, endeavoured to make up the difference.

He laid the suspicion upon somebody, I know not *who* in the company.

I hope it is not I *who* he is displeased with.

To poor *us* there is not much hope remaining.

Does that boy know *who* he speaks to? *Who* does he offer such language to?

What accord can subsist between those who commit crimes, and *they* who abhor them?

The person *who* I travelled with, has sold the horse which he rode on during the journey.

It is not I he is engaged with.

Who did he receive this intelligence from?

RULE 14.

Professing regard and to act differently discover a base mind.

Did he not tell me his fault and *entreated* me to forgive him?

My brother and *him* are tolerable grammarians.

If he understand the subject, and *attends* to it industriously, he can scarcely fail of success.

You and *us* enjoy many privileges.

She and *him* are very unhappily connected.

To be moderate in our views, and *providing* temperately in the pursuit of them, is the best way to ensure success.

Between him and *I* there is some disparity of years; but none between him and *she*.

RULE 15.

Idleness and ignorance is the *parent* of many vices.

Wisdom, virtue, and happiness, *dwells* with the golden mediocrity.

In unity *consists* the welfare and security of every society.

Time and tide *waits* for him.

His politeness and good disposition, *was*, on failure of their effect, entirely changed.

Patience and diligence, like faith, *removes* mountains.

Humility and knowledge, with poor apparel, *excels* pride and ignorance under costly attire.

The planetary system, boundless space, and the immense ocean, *affects* the mind with sensations of astonishment.

Luxurious living and high pleasures, *begets* a languor and satiety that *destroys* all enjoyment.

Thou, and the gardener, and the huntsman, *has* been in fault.

RULE 16.

Man's happiness or misery, *are*, in a great measure, put into his own hands.

Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which *move* merely as *they* are moved.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or ill humor, are certainly criminal.

There are many faults in spelling, which either analogy nor pronunciation justify.

When sickness, infirmity, or a reverse of fortune, affect us, the sincerity of friendship is proved.

A tart reply, a proneness to rebuke, or a captious and contradictory spirit, are capable of embittering domestic life, and of setting friends at variance.

RULE 17.

RULE 18.

Esteeming *themselves* wise, they became fools.

Suspecting not only *ye*, but *they* also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.

I could not avoid considering, in some degree, *they* as enemies to me ; and *he* as a suspicious friend.

From having exposed *hisselt* too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

By observing of truth, you will command esteem, as well as secure peace.

RULE 19.

RULE 20.

RULE 21.

The people *rejoices* in that which should give it sorrow.

The flock and not the fleece, *are* or ought to be the *objects* of the shepherd's care.

The court *have* just ended, after having sat through the trial of a very long cause.

The crowd *were* so great, that the judges, with difficulty, made their way through *them*.

The British parliament *are* composed of king, lords, and commons.

In the days of youth, the multitude eagerly *pursues* pleasure as *its* chief good.

The council *was* not unanimous, and it separated without coming to any determination.

This people *draws* near to me with their mouths, and *honours* me with their lips, but their hearts are far from me.

RULE 22.

Obs.—Other pronouns than relatives, must agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender, number, and person.

The exercise of reason appears as little in these sportsmen, as in the beasts *whom* they

sometimes hunt, and by *whom* they are sometimes hunted.

They *which* seek wisdom, will certainly find *her*.

The male amongst birds seems to discover no beauty, but in the colour of *its* species.

Take handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses sprinkle it towards heaven, in the sight of Pharaoh; and it shall become small dust.

Rebecca took goodly raiment, which was with her in the house, and put *them* upon Jacob.

The wheel killed another man, *which* is the sixth which has lost *their* lives by this means.

What is the reason that our language is less refined than *those* of Italy, France, or Spain.

I do not think any one should incur censure for being tender of *their* reputation.

RULES 23 & 24.

We are dependant on each other's assistance: *whom* is there that can subsist by himself?

If he will not hear his best friend, *whom* shall be sent to admonish him?

They, *who* much is given *to*, will have much to answer for.

They *who* have laboured to make us wise and good, are the persons *who* we ought to

love and respect, and *who* we ought to be grateful to.

That is the student *who* I gave the book to, and *whom* I am persuaded deserves it.

The persons *who* conscience and virtue support, may smile at the caprices of fortune.

RULE 25.

RULE 26.

RULE 27.

OF THE FIGURES OF SPEECH.

As figurative language is to be found in almost every sentence ; and when properly used confers beauty and strength on composition ; it may not be improper, in this place, to give a few rules concerning the application of the *Figures of Speech*.

Those in most common use are the following, viz. 1. *Metaphor* ; 2. *Allegory* ; 3. *Comparison* ; 4. *Metonymy* ; 5. *Synecdoche* ; 6. *Personification* ; 7. *Apostrophe* ; 8. *Antithesis* ; 9. *Hyperbole* ; 10. *Vision* ; 11. *Interrogation* ; 12. *Exclamation* ; 13. *Irony* ; 14. *Amplification or Climax*.

METAPHOR.

A Metaphor is a figure, founded entirely on the resemblance which one object bears to another. When I say of some great minister, "that he is the pillar of the state," it is a metaphor.—The following are examples of meta-

phor taken from scripture; "I will be unto her a wall of fire round about, and will be the glory in the midst of her." "Thou art my rock and my fortress."

Rules to be observed in the use of metaphors.

1. *Metaphors, as well as other figures, should, on no occasion, be stuck on profusely.*

2. *Care should be taken, that the resemblance be clear and perspicuous, not far-fetched, nor difficult to be discovered.*

3. *Never mix metaphorical with plain language.*

ALLEGORY.

An Allegory may be regarded as a metaphor continued. We may take from the scriptures a very fine example in the 80th psalm, where the people of Israel are compared to a vine.

The first and principal requisite in the conduct of an allegory, is, that the figurative and literal meaning be not mixed inconsistently together.

COMPARISON.

A Comparison or Simile is, when the resemblance between two objects is

expressed in form, and generally pursued more fully than the nature of a metaphor admits: as when it is said, "The actions of princes are like those great rivers, the course of which every one beholds, but their springs are seen by few."

METONYMY.

A Metonymy is founded on the several relations of cause and effect, container and contained, sign and thing signified. When we say; "They read Milton," the cause is put instead of the effect; meaning Milton's works.—When we say, "Gray hairs should be respected," we put the effect for the cause, meaning by gray hairs, *old age*. "The kettle boils," is a phrase where the name of the container is substituted for the thing contained.

SYNECDOCHE.

When the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole; a genus for a species, or a species for a genus; the figure is then called a Synecdoche or Comprehension.

It is very common to describe a whole object by some remarkable part of it; as when we say: "A fleet of twenty sail," in the place of *ships*; when we use the *head* for the *person*; the *waves* for the *sea*, &c.

PERSONIFICATION.

Personification or Prosopopoeia, is that figure by which we attribute life and actions to inanimate objects: as when we say, "The ground thirsts for rain," or, "The earth smiles with plenty."

The following are examples taken from scripture: "The sea saw it and fled; Jordan was driven back! The mountains skipped like rams, and the little hills like lambs."

APOSTROPHE.

Apostrophe is a turning off from the regular course of the subject, to address some person or thing; as, "Death is swallowed up in victory. O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?"

ANTITHESIS.

Antithesis is founded on the contrast or opposition of two objects.

The following example illustrates his figure.

• Tho' deep, yet clear; tho' gentle, yet not
dull;
Strong, without rage; without o'erflowing
full."

HYPERBOLE.

Hyperbole or Exaggeration consists in magnifying an object beyond its natural bounds. As swift as the wind; as white as the snow; and the like; and the common forms of compliment, are almost all of them extravagant hyperboles.

VISION.

Vision is proper only in animated and warm composition. It is produced when, instead of relating something that is past, we use the present tense, and describe it as actually passing before our eyes. Thus Cicero: "I seem to myself to behold this city, the ornament of the earth, and the cap-

ital of all nations, suddenly involved in one general conflagration."

INTERROGATION.

The unfigured, literal use of Interrogation, is to ask a question : but when men are strongly moved whatever they affirm or deny they put in the form of a question. Thus Balaam expressed himself to Balak. "The Lord is not a man that he should lie, neither the son of man that he should repent.—Hath he said it? and shall he not do it? Hath he spoken it? and shall he not make it good?"

EXCLAMATION.

Exclamations are the effect of strong emotions of the mind; such as, surprise, joy, grief, and the like. "Wo is me that I sojourn in Mesech, that I dwell in the tents of Kedar!"

IRONY.

Irony is expressing ourselves in a manner contrary to our thoughts, not with a view to deceive, but to add force to our observations. Persons,

may be reproved for their negligence, by saying ; “ You have taken great care indeed.”

The subjects of Irony, are vices and follies of all kinds.

AMPLIFICATION OR CLIMAX.

Amplification or Climax consists in heightening all the circumstances of an object or action which we desire to place in a strong light. Cicero gives a lively instance of this figure, where he says ; “ It is a crime to put a Roman citizen in bonds ; it is the height of guilt to scourge him ; little less than parricide to put him to death ; what name then shall I give to the act of crucifying him !”

THE END.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

AUGUST, 1818.

WE have examined an ABRIDGMENT of MURRAY'S GRAMMAR, proposed to be published by Mr. William E. Russell, and fully approve of the few alterations he has made, and think this compend of Grammar the best we have seen.

His Syntactical Lessons we think a very valuable addition, and calculated to be of great utility to the learner, and recommend them for general use in schools.

ANDREW LEE, D. D. *Lisbon.

Hon. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Hebron.

DYAR T. HINCKLEY, A. M. Norwich.

GEO. HILL, Esq. do.

GEO. PERKINS, Esq. do.

CHAS. PERKINS, Esq. do.

JOHN HYDE, Esq. do.

In addition to the above, the recommendations of the Rev. Amos Bassett, D. D. of Hebron; Rev. Samuel Nott of Franklin; Rev. Abel M'Ewen of New-London; Rev. John Hyde of Preston; Rev. Erastus Learned of Canterbury; Ralph Gilbert, esq. of Hebron; Wm. Baldwin, A. M. of Norwich; Miss Lydia Huntley of Hartford; Misses Molloy and Arnold of Norwich; and many others are already obtained.

* The titles were added by the author.

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